

# Tween Bridge Solar Farm

## Environmental Statement Appendix 8.4: Trial Trenching Report

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and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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**WYAS**  
**Archaeological  
Services**

**Tween Bridge,  
Thorne Moors  
North Lincolnshire**

## Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Report no. 4247  
April 2025

**Client:** RWE Renewables



# **Tween Bridge Thorne Moors North Lincolnshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

### **Assessment Report**

#### *Summary*

*Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a trial trench evaluation comprising 121 trenches across three areas of the Tween Bridge Solar Project, Thorne Moors, North Lincolnshire. Enclosures and field systems, previously indicated by cropmarks, were investigated within three areas. Roman period activity was indicated in each location, but most particularly in Area 3.*



## Report Information

Client: RWE Renewables  
Address: Pavilion Court, Green Lane, Garforth, Leeds, LS25 2 AF  
Report Type: Archaeological Evaluation  
Location: Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors  
County: North Lincolnshire  
Grid Reference: SE 75966 12889, SE 77319 09829, SE 73555 09353  
Period(s) of activity represented: Romano-British, post-medieval  
Report Number: 4247  
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## Contents

Report information .....	ii
Contents.....	iii
Document Issue Record .....	v
List of Figures .....	v
List of Plates.....	vi
List of Tables .....	vi
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Site location, topography and land-use.....	1
Soils and geology.....	1
<b>2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....</b>	<b>2</b>
Prehistoric .....	2
Romano-British .....	3
Medieval .....	4
Post-medieval .....	5
<b>3 Aims and Objectives .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4 Methodology .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5 Results .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Area 1.....	11
Area 2.....	12
Area 3.....	17
<b>6 Artefact Record.....</b>	<b>26</b>
Lithic assessment .....	26
Romano-British pottery .....	26
Post-Roman pottery .....	33
Ceramic building material and fired clay .....	36
Metallurgical assessment .....	38
<b>7 Environmental Record .....</b>	<b>39</b>
Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal.....	39
Animal bone.....	41
<b>8 Recommendations for Final Reporting.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>9 Discussion and Conclusions .....</b>	<b>43</b>
Feature visibility and reliability.....	43
Dating, phasing and function.....	44
Environmental remains.....	45
Conclusions.....	46

Figures

Plates

## Appendices

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Appendix 4: Trench table

Appendix 5: Sondage table

Appendix 6: OASIS summary

## **Bibliography**

### Document Issue Record

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### List of Figures

- 1 Site location
- 2 Area 1
- 3 Area 2
- 4 Area 3
- 5 Trench 148
- 6 Trench 2
- 7 Trench 3
- 8 Trench 4
- 9 Trench 5
- 10 Trench 7
- 11 Trench 8
- 12 Trench 9
- 13 Trench 11
- 14 Trench 13
- 15 Trench 15
- 16 Trench 17
- 17 Trench 18
- 18 Trench 19
- 19 Trench 29
- 20 Trench 73
- 21 Trench 75
- 22 Trench 77
- 23 Trench 78
- 24 Trench 79 plan
- 25 Trench 79 sections
- 26 Trench 80
- 27 Trench 85 plan
- 28 Trench 85 sections
- 29 Trench 86 plan
- 30 Trench 86 sections
- 31 Trench 88 plan
- 32 Trench 88 sections

## **List of Plates**

- 1 Gully 14802, looking south
- 2 Ditch 302, looking southeast
- 3 Ditch 304, looking northwest
- 4 Ditch 502, looking east
- 5 Ditch 702, looking northeast
- 6 Ditch 803, looking southwest
- 7 Ditch 902, looking northwest
- 8 Ditch 1303, looking northeast
- 9 Trench 17, looking north
- 10 Ditch 1702, looking east
- 11 Ditches 1913 and 1915, looking northwest
- 12 Ditch 1909, looking northeast
- 13 Ditch 7502, looking north
- 14 Ditch 7702 and recut 7704, looking east
- 15 Ditch 7706, looking south
- 16 Ditch 7910, looking east
- 17 Ditch 7919 and recuts 7926 and 7930, looking west
- 18 Ditch 8003, looking southwest
- 19 Ditch 8010, looking north
- 20 Ditch 8502 and recuts 8508 and 8512, looking north
- 21 Ditch 8517 and recut 8522, looking south
- 22 Ditch 8524, stake-hole 8537 and gully 8539, looking south
- 23 Trench 86, looking northeast
- 24 Ditch 8637, looking southwest
- 25 Ditch terminus 8607, looking south
- 26 Trench 88, looking northwest
- 27 Ditch 8808, looking northwest
- 28 Ditch 8819 and recuts 8822 and 8829, looking southeast

## **List of Tables**

- 1 Wares present and their quantities
- 2 Spot dating of contexts with date ranges of vessels present
- 3 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd count, vessel count and weight in grams
- 4 CBM and fired clay
- 5 Slag summary
- 6 Carbonised cereal grain and charcoal
- 7 Animal bones by context

## 1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by RWE Renewables through the agency of Pegasus Planning Group. to undertake the excavation of 153 trenches at the proposed Tween Bridge Solar Site, North Lincolnshire. Thirty-two of the trenches were removed from the scheme due to access issues either before or during the evaluation. The three areas evaluated cover only a proportion of the full Tween Bridge Solar Site and were selected based on the cropmark evidence. The trenches were investigated between 19th August and 11th October 2024. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by ASWYAS and approved by the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire (Appendix 1).

### Site location, topography and land-use

The site consists of c.1,863ha of largely flat agricultural land bounded to the west by the settlements of Thorne, Moorends and Hatfield and to the east by the settlements of Crowle and Sandtoft (Fig. 1). Three priority trenching areas were identified: Area 1 to the west of Crowle (centred on NGR SE 75966 12889), close to Warpings Farm, Area 2 to the south of Crowle (centred on NGR SE 77319 09829), and Area 3 to the east of Hatfield Chase (centred on NGR SE 73555 09353). The other areas of the site (Areas 4-9) were not included in the archaeological evaluation.

The topography of the site was generally level with only slight undulation in places. The site occupies ground situated at a height between 1m and 3m above Ordnance Datum. Generally, the landscape is divided by hedgerows, tree belts, canals, rivers and dykes, the A18 and the M180 roads which bisect the site. The site is also crossed east-west by the Barnsley to Barnetby railway and by the Stainforth and Keadby Navigation.

### Soils and geology

The underlying bedrock geology in Areas 1 and 2 comprise the Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone, described as sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period with superficial deposits of alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed between 11,800 years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. The bedrock geology in Area 3 comprises the Chester Formation - Sandstone, pebbly (gravelly), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period, also with superficial deposits of alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2025).

The overlying soils are a mixture of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater, loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Area 1), slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Area 2) and naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils (Area 3) (Soilscapes 2025).

A geoarchaeological desk-based assessment for the site was undertaken by QUEST (Green 2024). Its aim was to consider the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and

heritage significance of the site. This concluded that the geoarchaeological potential in the study area was low due either to deep burial of prehistoric land surfaces or unfavourable landscape and palaeoenvironmental conditions for prehistoric occupation. In terms of the proposed site development, probably the deposits with the greatest research potential, especially within the fluvial landscape of Areas 1 and 3, are the variety of near surface, buried deposits. This is due to the diversity of alluvial depositional environments and the resultant variety of sediment associations. One of the factors that may influence the depth of these deposits is the post-medieval (18th and 19th century) practice of 'warping'. This involved the construction of embanked enclosures which were flooded deliberately. The suspended sediments of fine sand and clay would then be deposited on the less fertile areas of land and particularly on the extensive areas of peat in the Humber Wetlands and Lower Trent Valley. The practice was repeated for 2-3 years until c.0.90m (3feet) of alluvial deposits were built up. Lillie (1997) recorded the thickness of the warp layer as being between 0.69-1.60m in a study of 58 borehole sequences. Within the evaluation area warping is limited in extent to the northwestern margin of Area 1.

## **2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

A Heritage Technical Baseline of the site and a study area of the surrounding 1km (in relation to the recorded non-designated archaeological resource) was undertaken by Pegasus Group (Millward 2024) and a summary of that report is included here.

### **Prehistoric**

Mesolithic flint scatters (MLS19442; MSY10092) and a tranche axe (MSY12666) have been recovered from the site. There is a further record of Mesolithic flint tools being recovered within the wider region, including a flint adze to the east of Mauds Bridge, which is recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The presence of tools in historically marginal wet places may indicate a temporary presence in the area for exploiting the local resources, such as fish and waterfowl.

Peat deposits and a Neolithic land surface west of Medge Hall (MLS21214) and five findspots of flint tools (MLS940; MLS19543; MLS19574; MLS19451; MSY10053-MSY10055; MSY10094) are situated within the site. Peat deposits (MLS21214) between approximately 0m AOD and 1m OAD were also recorded in an auger survey to the west of Medge Hall for the Tween Bridge Wind Farm (Tetlow 2015) which are parts of the surviving peat mire of the Humberhead Peatlands. They lie above a Neolithic land surface.

A Bronze Age trackway (MSY4361) on Thorne Moors was excavated in 1972 (Buckland and Kenward 1973), which had been exposed as part of the cutting of a major new drain across the moor. This revealing split timbers forming a trackway 3m wide. This is located c. 540m east of the site. 'Similar and more extensive' remains were reported by a local naturalist during the excavation of a major new drain at Medge Hall in 1949. They included large trees with charred surfaces. This report was never independently verified. It is likely that the drain

in question was the Swinefleet Warping Drain which is shown under construction on the 1950 OS map and lies to the north of the site.

It is possible that the trackway may have connected areas of higher ground at Pighill Moor (now Thorne Colliery) and Medge Hall. During October 1971, William Bunting, a local naturalist with considerable knowledge of the Moors, reported that several large trees with charred surfaces had been thrown up during the cutting of a major new drain across the Moors, through the Canals region and draining into Thorne Waste Drain, flowing south-eastwards along the eastern edge of the warplands of Tween Bridge Moors, towards Elmhirst Cottage. Bunting had reported similar, more extensive finds around Medge Hall, at the southern tip of the Moors in 1949 (MLS21213). It is unclear to what extent similar remains may survive in this area due to extensive peat extraction during the 20th century.

There are three sets of cropmarks (MLS20726; MLS20727; MLS24671) located c. 150m east, 360m east-north-east and 175m southeast of the site respectively that potentially date to the Iron Age. The cropmarks include enclosures and boundary ditches that relate to the agricultural occupation of the area during this period. Interpretation of two of these assets (MLS20726; MLS20727) suggests there may be continuation of occupation into the Roman period with one of the small square enclosures at MLS20727 potentially being a Romano-British shrine.

Aerial photographs have identified field boundaries (MSY5958) that have been putatively dated to between the prehistoric and medieval periods on the basis of their apparent morphology. The field boundaries lie c. 660m southwest of the site.

Fieldwalking in Sandtoft recovered pottery sherds from multiple periods (MLS22784). The earliest material recovered dated to the Iron Age. This is likely to indicate an underlying potential for Iron Age, and later, activity in the Sandtoft area. The grid reference for this fieldwalking lies c. 50m south of the site. The extents of the fieldwalking survey are unclear but it seems likely that they included the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Sandtoft which spreads into part of the site.

There is moderate potential for surface finds dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age to be found within the site. There is low potential for further evidence of Bronze Age Forest clearance or trackways to be identified as it is likely that such remains lie at a greater depth than the works required to construct the solar farm, and the likely levels of disturbance to such remains through industrial peat extraction in the 20th century diminish the chances of their having survived.

### **Romano-British**

A possible Romano-British ditch and enclosure are recorded on Crowle Common (MLS20927) and a possible Fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft (MLS901) and findspots (MLS17318-MLS17323; MLS19545; MLS19546; MLS19549; MLS20019; MSY10834) have been identified within the site.

The possible fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft were identified from the presence of Romano-British pottery recovered during fieldwalking in 1975, and as a series of cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Excavations were undertaken between July and November 1975 and revealed a main enclosure which overlay an earlier system of enclosures, portions of two circular drip gullies and two hearths with Roman pottery sherds. Three coins of 3rd to 4th-century date were recovered and were probably associated with the main enclosure.

Sections cut into the bank of the old river Don suggest that after the river flooded and filled ditches with silt, new ditches were cut, often on similar alignments. Cropmarks to the east indicated further features similar to those excavated in 1975. Further excavations in this area in 1976 recovered Roman pottery and metalwork from ditches and gullies. A cropmark double ditched enclosure to the east of the excavated area is also potentially of Roman date.

Extensive Romano-British activity has been identified on aerial photographs within the wider study area. The cropmarks identify field systems, enclosures, ditches, trackways and a small enclosure that may represent a shrine (MLS18378; MLS20728; MLS20729; MLS20927; MLS21010; MLS21460; MLS7249; MLS905).

There is moderate potential for Romano-British period archaeological remains to be identified within the site. The settlement, and putative fortlet at Sandtoft and the enclosures to the west of Crowle are likely indicators of wider, as yet unrecorded activity within the site and wider study area.

## **Medieval**

Thorne and Hatfield are recorded in Domesday Book, when they formed part of the manor of Conisbrough which was held by King Harold before the conquest. After the conquest the manor passed to William de Warenne.

Crowle is also recorded in the Domesday Book. It was held by Alwin before the conquest and by Geoffrey de la Guerche as tenant-in-chief after the conquest. The manor was let by Geoffrey to the Abbot of St Germain of Selby. The Benedictine Abbey at Selby was founded by King William in 1069.

The manor of Thorne passed through the de Warrene family and other noble families to whom they were related by marriage until, following the battle of Towton in 1461, the Earl of March who held it became King Edward IV. Thereafter the manor descended with the Crown until the manor was given to Cornelius Vermuyden by Charles I in the 17th century.

The deserted medieval village of Tudworth (MSY5737) is mentioned in Domesday Book and is thought to have been depopulated during the 17th century. The Domesday Book records that Tudworth was held by William de Warenne and that it had been held by King Harold before the Conquest. Tudworth is recorded as having three ploughs and twenty fisheries, that produced 20,000 eels a year (MSY5814). The grid references for these assets places them outside the Site, but it is noted in the HER records that the locations are uncertain and this



indicates there is potential for remains relating to the village of Tudworth to be present in the western portion of the site that lies between High Levels Bank and Sandtoft Road.

The presence of extensive wood pasture at Crowle is noted in the Domesday Book and the presence of woodland is also recorded by Leland in the 16th century. Access to timber and firewood on the island of Axholme was a valuable, and limited, resource.

Two late Anglo-Saxon pits (MLS21635) were recorded during a watching brief in Crowle Market Place. No other early medieval heritage assets are recorded within the wider study area although a Late Saxon Torksey ware sherd, and medieval pottery sherds were collected during fieldwalking in the 1970s (MLS17382).

Sandtoft is first recorded as a settlement in the 12th century. Its name translates as 'the message on sandy ground' and is derived from Old English, Old Norse and Old Danish (MLS1084.) The combination of languages indicates the mix of Saxon and Norse populations in this area.

Retting pits have been recorded *c.* 670m south and *c.* 30m south of the site (MLS10558; MLS22544). Two former ponds containing late medieval and post-medieval deposits and finds, were recorded during an archaeological watching brief in 2012. One of the ponds may have been used for flax retting, although the evidence was inconclusive (MLS22599). The pond was located *c.* 870m east of the site.

### **Post-medieval**

Double Bridges Farm Moat, Thorne (MSY4142) appears to have consisted of a roughly rectangular island *c.* 60m by 45m north to south. The south and east sides are defined by a 15m wide ditch, holding water in the eastern half of the south arm and at the southeast corner. The northeast corner is quite apparent as a slight depression, turning to run west beneath the farm buildings (one of which is a brick barn, probably of early 18th-century date). The west side is now limited by a land drain, of quite different cross section to the stretches of the moat proper. The farmhouse on the west side appears to be an 18th-century building. Further farm buildings lie to the north, and a sunken area in the farmyard suggests the line of the filled in north arm of the moat. A 17th-century date for the moat has been suggested but as the line of the moat is overlain by Moors Road, the drainage ditch and early 18th-century buildings, it seems probable that it is of an earlier date.

The Thorne tithe map of 1840 records more of the moat being extant at that time with all of the eastern arm and half of the northern arm being open at that date. Bridges are shown crossing the southern and eastern arms of the moat. The extents of the moat lie outside the site boundary.

In the time of Henry VIII, a perambulation of Hatfield Chase recorded 180,000 acres within its bounds. The Chase was seized by Charles I, when it amounted to 73,515 acres. A third of the Chase was given to Cornelius Vermuyden to drain and reclaim for arable and pasture, a third was given to the locals to compensate for the loss of rights and commons and the final

third was retained by the King. Prior to 1811 there were 2,328 acres of common land divided between the townships of Hatfield, Thorne, Stainforth, Fishlake and Sykehouse. An enclosure Act was granted on 11th April 1811. The land was divided and awarded by 1817.

The impact of Vermuyden's drainage scheme and later alterations define the landscape of much of the site and surrounding area. The various elements of the drainage system are widely recorded within the HER data (MLS19586-MLS19588; MLS19591; MLS2491; MLS9488.) Of these records, the warping drain (MLS2491), lies within the site boundary.

Blaeu's 1662 map of Yorkshire is stylised and records the presence of the major places within the wider study area, but it also indicates that the southwestern part of the site lies within the area of the former Thorne Mere. The map appears to show the site and study area as it was prior to Vermuyden's works (which had already been undertaken a number of years prior to the map's publication.) The location and general extent of Thorne Mere appears to be corroborated by LiDAR data, as a corresponding area of low ground is recorded in this general area.

There are a number of post-medieval heritage assets recorded that are located within the site. The New Idle Drain (MLS19586) relates to the 17th-century drainage of the marshes and the line of the Old River Don (MLS9488) also relates to these activities. Sections of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal (MLS9485) and the former Barnsley to Barnetby Railway (MLS8828) pass through the site.

The sites of several farms have also been identified within the site boundary. These include the site of the 19th-century Medge Hall Farm (MLS25262); the site of the 19th-century Lover's Ground Farmstead (MLS25265); an unnamed farmstead (MLS25555); Hains Farm (MLS25280) and Belton Grange (MLS25556), in Area 2.

The landscaped Park surrounding Hirst Priory (MLS21476) is recorded on the 1820 OS Surveyor's plan with circular and linear plantations and a carriage drive. The 1887 OS map records a different layout with a fully developed parkland with multiple plantations, a lodge, a realigned carriage drive as well as an aviary and a walled garden. The Park lies immediately adjacent to the eastern site boundary.

The 1840 Thorne tithe map portrays much of the site and study area and records a drained and enclosed agricultural landscape. The same landscape is recorded on the OS 1853 and 1854 sheets 266 and 257 that cover Yorkshire.

Peat extraction looks to have been extensive across the site through the 19th and 20th centuries. The British Peat Moss Litter Company was formed in 1896 and had works at Moorends, Medge Hall, Hatfield Moors, Crowle Moors. The peat works transported the cut turves by means of light railways at Medge Hall, Hatfield and Crowle and by means short sections of some of the peat extraction tramways (O'Connor and Dyulgerski 2024).

Thorne Colliery (MSY7062) was sunk from 1910 and opened fully in 1927. The colliery closed in 1956 due to flooding which had been a persistent problem. Elements of the former

colliery site, such as roads and perimeter fences still survive in situ. The colliery lies c. 150m northeast of the site boundary. Part of the former colliery has been converted into a solar farm.

The Turbaries (turf moors) covered an area of c. 6,800 acres and lay to the east of Thorne. It was bounded to the south by the Stainforth – Keadby Canal. In extent it stretched up to 4.5 miles north to south and 1.5 miles east-west. Casson notes 'Under the whole of this extensive morass, lie buried, oak, ash, fir, beech, yew, and willow trees, the remains of an immense forest, which appears to have covered at one period a large proportion of this part of the country'. Low Closes Turbary was allocated to Crowle Parish in 1803, as compensation for common land lost due to enclosure (MLS22807) and lies c. 150m south of the site.

There are number of different elements of the former RAF Sandtoft (MLS26595; MLS26022-MLS26029; MLS26034; MLS26035; MLS11150; MLS20730, and a former bomb decoy MLS18438), recorded on the North Lincolnshire HER. The former bomb store at RAF Sandtoft (MLS26024) and the bombing decoy MLS18438 lie within part of the site. Several of the building platforms related to the bomb store have been identified as anomalies in the geophysical survey data. The presence of the bomb store indicates the potential for unexploded ordnance to be present in the general area.

A Second World War Lancaster bomber (ND639) crashed near Windsor Lane, Crowle on 5 April 1945. All seven of the Australian crew were killed, but only five of the bodies were recovered. The North Lincolnshire HER records the putative crash site as being within the portion of the site adjacent to Marsh Road, Crowle, but the exact location is not certain, with a location to the west of Crook O Moor also suggested. The presence of an air crash site within this portion of the site cannot be discounted at this stage (MLS25882). Previous research (undertaken to support a windfarm proposal) to locate the crash site in the Marsh Road area has not been successful.

A Halifax V bomber EB149 crashed near Crowle on 19 March 1944. Another Halifax, DK133, crashed near Crowle on 6 September 1944. The exact location of the crashes and the remains of the crew members are unrecorded.

The aircraft crash sites noted above are protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and recovery or interference with the sites would require a licence. Reference to military archives and geophysical survey may elucidate the locations of potential remains, and this aspect of the historic environment will require sensitive consideration due to the potential for human remains of relatively recent date.

Two further military aircraft crash sites (PEG206 and PEG207) are present within the area. A Halifax (LK728) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6 July 1944. The whole crew, composed of Free French Air Force, died in the crash having suffered severe damage during a bombing raid on Mimoyecques. All of the crew's remains were recovered. A Wellington X (MF556) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6 July 1945. Neither of the pilots on board was injured.

A third military aircraft crash is also recorded in the vicinity of Thorne, but its exact location is not recorded. This crash occurred on 19 September 1940 and involved a Magister (T9676) training aircraft. The pilot's remains were recovered.

The geophysical survey (O'Conner and Dyulgerski 2024) undertaken as part of this project has included the three known aircraft crash sites within the nearby area and has not identified the presence of any visible remains of either an impact crater or metallic debris.

An undated rectangular enclosure (PEG208) is visible on the LiDAR data. The feature is not mapped on any of the historic cartographic sources consulted and measures *c.* 100m east to west by 80m north to south.

An undated subcircular feature (PEG212) of uncertain origin, which measures *c.* 26m in diameter, has been identified by the geophysical survey within the local area, to the northeast of Medge Hall. Nearby, a series of undated linear anomalies (PEG213), probable enclosure ditches, have also been recorded.

An undated, possible sub-rectangular enclosure (PEG214) was identified within the local area adjacent to the North Idle Drain.

The geophysical survey undertaken across the whole of the site (O'Conner and Dyulgerski 2024) identified only a few anomalies which were possibly archaeological in origin. This could be because prior to extensive land drainage in the 17th century, the survey area was predominantly fenland which would have been unsuitable for settlement and agriculture. The lack of archaeological features detected could also be related to the strength of the signals from former river channels, palaeo channels, bedrock and superficial deposits masking more ephemeral features.

### 3 Aims and Objectives

The three trenching priority areas were selected using the following rationale:

- Area 1: To investigate a possible aircraft crash site (MLS25882) and the area around known prehistoric (MLS19454, MLS19455, MLS25883) and Romano-British (MLS17319, MLS17321, MLS1793) findspots, as well as cropmarks from the HER data
- Area 2: To investigate a possible enclosure (MLS18343) and further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS940) findspots.
- Area 3: To investigate the possible Romano-British fortlet at Sandtoft (MLS901) and to further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS20019, MLS19547, MLS19543) and Romano-British (MSY10834, MLS19546, MLS19545) findspots.

The overall aim of the trial trench evaluation was to provide information on the presence or absence and the extent, character, chronology, depth of burial and degree of archaeological

survival across the site. The results of the trial trenching can inform the level and type of archaeological investigations that may be required to mitigate future development. Should further archaeological investigation be required as mitigation by the planning authority, this will be specified in a separate WSI to be agreed with North Lincolnshire Council.

A series of research objectives for the Region are outlined in East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012). Regional research questions applicable to the study of this site include:

- How far can we elucidate by targeted excavation the character of sites represented by surface lithic scatters?
- What can analysis of cave deposits, palaeochannel fills, upland peats and other deposits with potential for preserved pollen, charcoal and other organic remains contribute to studies of the earliest stages of woodland clearance and plant domestication?
- Can we discern continuities or discontinuities in the distributions of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic lithic scatters?
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
- How did the Roman conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
- Can we define more closely the distribution of early Roman military sites and their periods of use?
- Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
- How best may we enhance study of the origins and development of early land reclamation and drainage, particularly in Lincolnshire?
- How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?
- How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?
- Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the resultant areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. Recovered artefacts were subject to analysis and environmental data were sampled.

## 4 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of 153 trenches (numbered 0-152), of which only 121 were excavated. All of the trenches measured 50m by 2m and were positioned to target potential archaeological features as identified by the cropmarks, as well as to provide a wide sample across the remaining areas of the site (Figs 2-4). Two trenches (Trenches 92 and 93) in the northern part of Area 1 were not excavated as they were situated within an area of land set aside for wildlife stewardship. Trenches 94-102, also located within Area 1, were still under a potato crop and were not accessible during the duration of the on-site works. Within Area 3, Trenches 32-47, 49, 50, 52, 63 and 87 were removed from the scheme due to access issues and at the request of the land agent. This made of a total of 32 trenches not excavated.

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2023), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with the WSI (Appendix 1).

All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to  $\pm 0.01\text{m}$ . The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 tracked excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains.

Prior to the backfilling of the trenches, mechanically excavated sondages were excavated, at the request of the Historic Environment Officer. Sondages were excavated at both end of each trench unless field drains were encountered or conditions did not allow safe access. This was undertaken to provide a better understanding of the underlying natural deposits within each trench and to confirm whether earlier deposits were masked by warping or aeolian sand deposits. The sondages were between 1.2 - 2.16m deep. Health and safety concerns meant that the sondages were recorded only by photograph and depth (BGL) measurements (Appendix 5).

An appropriate sample was excavated through all archaeological features with at least a 10% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and fills and to recover dating evidence from the fills. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

Spoil heaps and the upper surfaces of archaeological features were scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a Minelab X-Terra 50 metal detector fitted with a 9inch 7.5kHz coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material and was operated by an experienced metal detector user. Modern artefacts were not retained.

A soil sampling programme was undertaken consisting of bulk soil samples for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. All samples were taken from appropriate archaeological deposits, in accordance with the WSI, Historic England guidelines and following discussion and agreement with the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England (Matthew Nicholas).

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres. No archaeological deposits were entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of the evaluation, although all features identified were half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits assessed.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

## 5 Results

Below is a description of each trench containing archaeological remains. Trenches devoid of archaeological remains are not discussed further but a concordance of contexts is presented in Appendix 3 and a table summarising the trenches is shown in Appendix 4. A table displaying sondage information is given in Appendix 5.

### Area 1 (Fig. 2)

A total of 53 trenches were excavated spread over several fields west of Crowle. Trenches (Trenches 92 and 93) in the northern part of Area 1 were not excavated as they were situated within an area of land set aside for wildlife stewardship. Trenches 94-102 were not accessible as they were still under a potato crop during the works.

The underlying natural of this area was predominantly clay with areas of peat also present. In Trenches 115 and 116 a portion of the peat had clearly been truncated and was likely subject to peat extraction. Other parts of Area 1 (around Trenches 120 and 132) contained deeper peat deposits.

Despite targeting several cropmarks (see Fig. 2), the only trench to contain archaeological features was Trench 148 (discussed below). The ditch and gully recorded in Trench 148 were not visible immediately after the trench was opened. Weathering of the trench improved visibility. However elsewhere, even after weathering, hand cleaning and where needed re-machining of the trenches, the features represented by the cropmarks were still not visible.

The reason that features associated with the cropmarks were not seen is unclear but is possibly related to peat extraction in this Area. The geophysical survey appears to suggest that peat extraction has taken place within Area 1 with peat deposits still extant along the southeastern edge and through the central portion. These peat deposits are represented by desiccation marks on the interpretation figure of the geophysical survey report. In between

these two areas of peat, linear trends orientated northeast to southwest appear to demonstrate linear industrial peat extraction. The low reliability of the cropmarks in this area might also suggest that the surviving archaeological features do not conform to the plotted remains.

#### *Trench 148 (Fig. 5)*

Trench 148 (Fig. 5) was positioned on a north to south orientation targeting an area between two sets of cropmarks. The underlying clay natural was very dry and cracked making identification of the archaeological features difficult. Two features were recorded (ditch 14804 and gully 14802), both located towards the northern end of the trench.

Ditch 14804 (Fig. 5, S. 49) was identified running on an east to west orientation across the trench, measuring 2.58m wide and 0.59m deep. It contained two fills (14805 and 14806). Lower fill 14805 was a mid-orangey brown firm silty clay and contained no finds. The upper fill (14806) was a dark orangey grey firm silty clay, which contained 3rd to 4th-century Roman pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), possible industrial residue and animal bone.

Gully 14802 (Fig. 5, S. 47; Plate 1) was identified running on a north to south orientation. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep. The gully contained a single, sterile fill (14803), with no finds. The northern end of the gully was also very shallow and appeared to have been truncated by ploughing,

It is possible that the ditch and the gully were related or had a stratigraphic relationship. However, the relationship between the two features existed beyond the extent of the trench.

#### **Area 2 (Fig. 3)**

A total of 32 trenches were excavated in Area 2, located around the farm of Belton Grange. The underlying natural deposits remained consistent across Area 2, comprising light greyish yellow compact fine sand.

The archaeological remains encountered consisted mainly of ditches and gullies, with some small, discrete pits. In the western part of Area 2, Trenches 17, 18, and 19 revealed archaeological features not identified by cropmark data. These appeared to be former field boundaries of uncertain age, although post-medieval field drains were sometimes found within these larger features, suggesting a more recent date. Roman pottery was recovered from ditch 1909.

In the eastern part of Area 2, there was some correlation between the archaeological features and the cropmarks, most notably the field boundaries recorded in Trenches 7, 8, 9, and 13. A possible, roughly oval enclosure identified in the cropmark data was also recorded in Trench 11.

A field boundary encountered in Trenches 4 and 5 in the northern part of the site broadly corresponded with a cropmark. Trench 4 also contained other ditches on a similar alignment. While this feature was absent in Trench 15 (corresponding with a break in the cropmark), a pit containing Roman pottery (samian) was recorded there and while it is not clearly part of



the same feature it could be associated and, therefore, provide a Roman date for this enclosure.

#### *Trench 2 (Fig. 6)*

Within Trench 2 a small pit or post-hole (202) and two gullies (204 and 206) were identified. No finds were recovered from any of the features.

Pit 202 (Fig. 6, S. 201), located towards the western end of the trench, measured 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill (203) of light whitish-grey loose, clayey sand.

Gully 204 (Fig. 6, S. 202) was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 0.72m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (205) of a loose, light greyish-white fine, clayey sand.

Gully 206 (Fig. 6, S. 203), located east of gully 204, was oriented north to south. It measured 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a single fill (207) of loose, light whitish-grey clayey sand. The gully was truncated by a later land drain (208; not shown in plan).

#### *Trench 3 (Fig. 7)*

Trench 3 contained two northwest to southeast orientated ditches (302 and 304), one of which had been recut. No finds were recovered from these features.

Ditch 302 (Fig. 7, S. 225; Plate 2) measured 0.84m wide and 0.34m deep and had a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (303) of very dark greyish-black malleable sandy clay with no inclusions.

Ditch 304 (Fig. 7, S. 226; Plate 3) measured 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained two fills (305 and 306). Lower fill 305 was a dark greyish-brown malleable sandy clay. The upper fill (306) was a mid-greyish brown malleable sandy clay. Ditch 304 was recut by ditch 307. The later recut (307) measured 0.54m wide and 0.24m deep and had a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (308) of dark greyish-brown malleable sandy clay.

#### *Trench 4 (Fig. 8)*

Trench 4 was positioned to target a linear cropmark. The remains of four ditches were revealed towards the centre of the trench, to the south of the cropmark (Fig. 3).

Ditch 402 (Fig. 8, S. 205) was identified on an east to west orientation. It measured 0.83m wide and 0.23m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (403) of mid-brownish grey silty sand.

Ditch 404 (Fig. 8, S. 206) was identified running on a northwest to southeast orientation and measured 1.05m wide and 0.09m deep. It contained a single fill (405) of mid-brownish grey loose silty sand.

Ditch 406 (Fig. 8, S. 207), orientated east to west, measured 0.57m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill (407) of mid-brownish grey friable silty sand.

Ditch 408 (Fig. 8, S. 208), orientated east to west, measured 1.2m wide and 0.25 m deep and contained a single fill (409) of mid-brownish grey fine silty sand.

No finds were recovered from these ditches. The sterile nature of the fills suggests they were likely derived through natural silting.

*Trench 5 (Fig. 9)*

Trench 5 targeted a linear cropmark. Ditch 502 (Fig. 9, S. 222; Plate 4) was identified on an east to west orientation, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill (503) of a dark blackish brown silty sand with charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

*Trench 7 (Fig. 10)*

Trench 7 was positioned to target a linear cropmark that continued into Trenches 8, 9 and 13. A single large V-shaped ditch (702) was identified to the south of the cropmark.

Ditch 702 (Fig. 10, S. 233; Plate 5) was identified on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 2.66m wide and 0.9m deep. It contained four sterile fills (703, 704, 705, and 706) of silty sand ranging in colour from dark blackish brown to light brownish orange. No finds were recovered from these fills.

*Trench 8 (Fig. 11)*

Trench 8 was positioned over two linear cropmarks. Only one feature was observed (ditch 803) which appears to be a continuation of ditch 702 in Trench 7 and is likely to correspond to the most northerly of the two cropmarks targeted by trenching in this Area.

Ditch 803 (Fig. 11, S. 231; Plate 6), on a northeast to southwest orientation, measured 2.8m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained three sterile fills (804, 805, and 806). The lower fill (804) was a dark blackish grey friable fine silty sand with branches of waterlogged wood visible in section. The middle fill (805) was a dark greyish brown friable fine silty sand. The upper fill (806) was a friable mid-greyish brown fine silty sand. No finds were recovered.

*Trench 9 (Fig. 12)*

Trench 9 was positioned to target two linear cropmarks indicating a potential intersection of ditches. A single ditch 902, however, was identified, it was similar in size to the ditch observed in Trenches 7 and 8 (ditches 702 and 803), but with a different profile and sequence of fills.

Ditch 902 (Fig. 12, S. 235; Plate 7) was on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 2.65m wide and 0.72m deep. The ditch contained five fills (903, 904, 905, 906, and 907). Lower fill 903 was a mid-greyish brown friable silty sand. Above this was fill 904, which was a band of wind-blown sand. Fill 905 consisted of a band of mid-greyish brown firm silty loam, sealed by another band of windblown sand (906). Upper fill 907 sealed all the fills and comprised a mid-greyish brown firm sandy silt. No finds were recovered from any of the ditch fills.

The section perpendicular to the ditch was heavily disturbed by a later land drain.

*Trench 11 (Fig. 13)*

Trench 11 was positioned to target a sub-circular cropmark. Two archaeological features were identified, a ditch terminus (later redefined) and a gully. No finds were recovered from these features.

Terminus 1102 (Fig. 13, S. 228) was identified orientated east to west, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill (1103) which was a malleable dark blackish grey sandy clay. A likely extension of terminus 1102 was recorded as ditch 1116 (Fig. 13, S. 228).

Ditch 1116 measured 1.78m wide and 0.34m deep and contained four fills (1105, 1106, 1107 and 1108). A shallow recut was recorded as ditch 1109 (Fig. 13, S. 228). Ditch 1109 cut through deposits 1107 and 1108. It measured 0.38m wide and 0.15m deep. The recut contained a single fill (1110).

A final recut of ditch 1116 was recorded as ditch 1111 (Fig. 13, S. 228). Ditch 1111 cut through fills 1105, 1106, 1107, and 1110. It measured 0.93m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a single fill (1112) of mid-greyish brown friable sandy clay with no notable inclusions.

Gully 1113 (Fig. 13, S. 229), orientated northeast to southwest, measured 0.66m wide and 0.10m deep and contained two fills (1114 and 1115). Lower fill 1114 was a loose light brownish pink sand. The upper fill of the gully (1115) was a light greyish brown friable sandy clay.

*Trench 13 (Fig. 14)*

Trench 13 was positioned to target a cropmark. The continuation of the ditch observed within Trenches 7, 8 and 9 (702, 803 and 902) was identified (ditch 1303), along with the remains of former hedgerows (1304, 1305 and 1306) that appear to match a former field boundary depicted on the six inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (NLS 2025). No finds were recovered from the former hedgerows or the ditch.

Ditch 1303 (Fig. 14, S. 224; Plate 8) was on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 2m wide and 0.68m deep. It contained two recuts (1331 and 1332). Ditch 1303 contained fills 1307-1313. These were a mixture of dark grey fine sandy silts (1307, 1309, 1310, 1312 and 1313), with bands of mid-yellow grey sand (1308 and 1311). These mixed deposits suggest initial gradual accumulation followed by a period of rapid infill (1312-1313).

Recut 1331 was 1.10m wide and 0.48m deep, it contained a sequence of fills 1314-1316 and 1321, that were again heavily mixed with some indication of intentional backfilling or collapse (1316) into the open ditch. The majority of these deposits were mid to dark grey yellow and comprised fine silty sand or fine sand. No finds were recovered.

Recut 1332 contained a sequence of fills 1317-1320 and was 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep with a sequence of deposits that representing initial silting into the open ditch (1317-1319) and then a final infilling event 1320. The fills varied from mid-brownish grey to dark greyish

brown and were mainly a fine sand, with one fill (1320) being a fine silty sand. Again, no finds were recovered from this ditch.

Hedgerow 1304 (Fig. 14, S. 240), on a north to south orientation, measured 0.70m wide and 0.32m deep and contained three fills (1322, 1323, and 1324).

Hedgerow 1305 (Fig. 14) was identified running on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 1.0m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill (1329).

Hedgerow 1306 (Fig. 14, S. 241) was on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 1.0m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained four fills (1325, 1326, 1327, and 1328).

#### *Trench 15 (Fig. 15)*

Within Trench 15, a single shallow pit was observed. Pit 1502 measured 0.56m long, 0.22m wide, and 0.14m deep. It was oval in plan and contained two fills (1503 and 1504). Lower fill 1503 was a dark reddish brown friable sandy clay which contained Roman pottery, slithers of heat-affected clay and oak charcoal. Upper fill 1504 was a mid-brownish grey friable sandy clay with no inclusions or finds.

#### *Trench 17 (Fig. 16; Plate 9)*

Trench 17 contained the remains of a post-medieval drainage ditch (1702). This ditch (Fig. 16, S. 217; Plate 10) was orientated east to west, measuring 2.9m wide and 0.75m deep. It contained three fills (1703, 1704, and 1705). Lower fill 1703 was a loose very dark bluish black fine clayey sand. Middle fill 1704 was a loose light brownish grey fine silty sand, and upper fill 1705 was a loose mid-brownish grey fine silty sand. It is possible this fill represents the deliberate backfilling of the ditch following disuse. No finds were present within any of the ditch fills. A later ceramic field drain (1706) was recorded cutting through fill 1705.

#### *Trench 18 (Fig. 17)*

Trench 18 contained a ditch (1809) and a post-hole (1803) which was cut by a later pit (1805) and land drain (1807). Post-hole 1803 (Fig. 17, S. 214) was 0.52m in diameter and 0.26m in depth with a deep U-shaped profile. The post-hole contained a single fill (1804), which was a friable dark brownish black fine clayey sand. The dark colour of the fill suggested it may have held organic remains such as a wooden post. The upper portions of this post-hole had been truncated by a later pit 1805 (Fig. 17, S. 214).

Pit 1805 was 1.36m wide and 0.32m deep with a regular shallow profile. The pit contained a single fill (1806) which was a friable dark greyish black fine clayey sand. Pit 1805 was cut by land drain 1807. Land drain cut 1807 was filled by 1808 which was a friable dark greyish black fine clayey sand with no inclusions.

Ditch 1809 (Fig. 17, S. 215), on a northwest to southeast orientation, was 1.16m wide and 0.42m deep and contained a single fill (1810) of mid-orangey brown friable clayey sand which had a few crushed charcoal fragments.

No finds were recovered from any of the features.

*Trench 19 (Fig. 18)*

Trench 19 contained four ditches (1902, 1909, 1913 and 1915). One of which appeared to have been recut.

Towards the middle of the trench a ditch was observed on an east to west orientation. Upon excavation this proved to be two closely spaced parallel ditches (1913 and 1915; Fig. 18, S. 212; Plate 11). Ditch 1913 was 1.20m wide and 0.53m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (1914) of friable mid-brownish grey silty sand with no inclusions or finds. A land drain was present at the base of ditch 1913. No cut for the land drain was observed in the section. It is likely the ditch was the original used for drainage or division of the wider field with the land drain being a later addition. These features following the alignment of the current field boundary to the east and so could be more modern in date.

Ditch 1915 was 1.15m wide and 0.32m deep with a regular U-shaped profile. The ditch contained a single fill (1916) of friable mid-brownish grey silty sand with no inclusions or finds. No direct physical relationship was observed between ditches 1913 and 1915.

Further north was ditch 1909 (Fig. 18, S. 211; Plate 12), orientated north to south orientation, and measuring 1.25m wide, 0.38m deep with a U-shaped profile. The ditch contained two fills (1910 and 1912). Lower fill 1910 was a loose very dark greyish black clayey sand, from which mid-3rd to 4th-century pottery was recovered. Upper fill 1912 was a loose dark blackish grey silty sand with trace charred remains.

At the northern end of the trench, an initial ditch (1902), on a north to south orientation, measured 1.17m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 18, S. 210). The ditch contained a single fill (1903) of loose dark yellowish black fine silty sand. Recut 1904 was 1.17m wide and 0.37m deep with a broad U-shaped profile. The recut contained two fills (1905 and 1906). Lower fill 1905 was a very dark greyish black friable sandy clay. Upper fill 1906 was a loose dark blackish grey silty sand.

A cut (1907) for a field drain was recorded on the eastern side of ditch 1904.

*Trench 29 (Fig. 19)*

Trench 29 contained possible, heavily truncated, ditch terminus 2902 (Fig. 19, S. 219), measuring 0.9m long, 0.3m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a shallow, U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (2903) of friable dark bluish black sandy clay with no inclusions or finds.

**Area 3**

Within Area 3, Trenches 32-47, 49, 50, 52, 63 and 87 were inaccessible due to issues with land access and the current crop rotation at the time of the project. A total of 35 trenches were excavated.

The south-western corner of Area 3 contained cropmarks representing a possible fortlet or settlement. Roman-British features were recorded, and Roman pottery was recovered during fieldwalking and excavations in the 1970's ahead of the construction of the M180 (Samuels

and Buckland 1978). Further pottery was recovered during the evaluation, confirming a Roman-period date.

The ditches that defined the enclosure were exposed in Trenches 78, 79, 80, 85 and 88. Within this enclosure, three possible ovens were investigated in Trench 86.

#### *Trench 73 (Fig. 20)*

The remains of a shallow ditch (7303) were recorded (Fig. 20, S. 19) on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 1.05m wide and 0.25m deep and had a shallow scooped profile. The ditch contained two fills (7304, 7305) from which no artefacts were recovered. Lower fill 7304 was a loose mid-whitish brown sand, heavily disturbed by rooting. Upper fill 7305 was a loose dark blackish grey silty sand. The fills were likely naturally derived through the silting up of the ditch over time.

#### *Trench 75 (Fig. 21)*

Trench 75 was positioned to test a linear cropmark. Ditch 7502 (Fig. 21, S. 25; Plate 13) was to the east of the cropmark. It was orientated north to south, measured 2.2m wide and 0.56m deep and had a regular broad, flat-bottomed profile. The ditch contained five fills (7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, and 7507) from which no artefacts were recovered. The initial fills (7503 and 7504) were loose mid-greyish white silty sands. Above was a silting layer (7505) of firm mid-brownish grey sandy clay, perhaps formed through water ingress. Above 7505, fill 7506 was a firm light brownish grey silty sand. The final upper fill (7507) was a firm dark greyish brown silty sand.

#### *Trench 77 (Fig. 22)*

Trench 77 was positioned to target the northeast corner of a rectangular enclosure. Ditch 7702 (Fig. 22, S. 42) was on an east to west orientation, corresponding with the northern limit of the enclosure. It had a width of 0.10m, a depth of 0.01m and had a regular U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (7703). Fill 7703 was a friable dark brownish grey silty sand. Ditch 7702 was recut by ditch 7704 (Fig. 22, S. 42; Plate 14), which measured 1.43m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill (7705) of friable light orangey grey silty sand with a small quantity of crushed charcoal. No finds were recovered from these features.

Ditch 7706 (Fig. 22, S. 43; Plate 15) was identified on a north to south orientation, corresponding with the eastern side of the enclosure, although to the west of the cropmark. It measured 2.6m wide and 0.61m deep and contained four fills (7707, 7708, 7709, and 7710). Plastic sheeting was identified in the basal fill 7707 of this feature, identifying this former field boundary as modern.

#### *Trench 78 (Fig. 23)*

Trench 78 was positioned to target a series of northeast to southwest orientated cropmarks. The trench contained two ditches, one at the western end (7802) and another towards the centre of the trench (7806), both are on the correct orientation to match the cropmarks but were not aligned with them.

Ditch 7802 (Fig. 23, S. 16), on a north to south orientation, measured 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep with an irregular profile. It contained one fill (7803), comprising a loose mid-brown fine sand from which Roman pottery of mid-2nd to 4th-century date was recovered. The ditch was recut by ditch 7804, with an irregular profile, contained a single fill (7805). Fill 7805 comprised a friable dark greyish brown silty sand with some Roman tile and post-medieval brick recovered. This feature had been heavily disturbed by animal burrowing.

Ditch 7806 (Fig. 23, S. 21) was orientated north to south and measured 2.74m wide and 0.71m deep, with a deep U-shaped profile. It had five fills (7807, 7808, 7809, 7810, and 7811). A slumping layer (7807) was present on the eastern side of the ditch and may indicate internal bank material collapsing into the ditch. Fill 7807 was a loose light brownish orange sand and was deposited prior to the formation of silting deposit (7808) of malleable dark brownish grey silty clay. Above was fill 7809, a friable mid-reddish brown sandy clay. Upper fills 7810 and 7811 were similar in consistency, were mid-orangey brown sandy clays. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 7806 was recut by ditch 7812 (Fig. 23, S. 21), which measured 1.41m wide and 0.48m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Recut 7812 contained two fills (7813 and 7814), a lower fill (7813) of malleable mid-brownish grey sandy clay, and an upper fill (7814) of mid-brownish grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered from either fill.

#### *Trench 79 (Figs 24-25)*

Trench 79 contained five gullies or ditches, two of which appeared to have been recut, which broadly correspond with a series of cropmarks.

Gully 7903, orientated east to west, measured 0.68m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular profile (Fig. 25, S. 35). It contained a single fill (7904) of firm mid-orangey grey sandy clay with no inclusions or finds.

Ditch 7905 (Fig. 25, S. 34) was an east to west orientated ditch, which corresponded with cropmarks indicating a possible enclosure ditch. The ditch had a width of 4.84m and a depth of 0.72m with a regular deep U-shaped profile. It contained four fills (7906, 7907, 7908, and 7909). Lower fill 7906 was a firm, light orangey grey sandy clay. Above this, fills 7907 and 7908 were similar firm, light orange, fine silty sands. Small sherds of 3rd to 4th-century Romano-British pottery were recovered from fill 7907. Upper fill 7909 comprised a mid-greyish white firm sandy clay from which four sherds of 3rd/4th century Roman pottery were recovered.

Ditch 7905 was recut by ditch 7920 (Fig. 25, S. 34), which measured 2.2m wide and 0.20m deep with a broad U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (7921) of a firm, light orangey white silty sand. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 7910 (Fig. 25, S. 31; Plate 16), orientated east to west, measured 1.0m wide and 0.16m deep with a shallow profile. The ditch contained four fills (7911, 7912, 7913, and 7914). Lower fill 7911 was a loose light yellowish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions

and seven sherds of handmade pottery (possibly Iron Age). Above this, fill 7912 was a loose mid-blackish yellow sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. Fill 7913 was a loose light greyish white silty sand, while fill 7914 was a loose light greyish orange silty sand.

Gully 7915 (Fig. 25, S. 32) was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained three fills (7916, 7917, and 7918). Slumping deposit 7916 was present on the south-eastern side of the gully and was a loose light greyish orange sand. Above this, fill 7917 was a loose light yellowish grey silty sand with traces of charcoal. Upper fill 7918 was a loose, light whitish grey sand. No finds were recovered from this gully.

Ditch 7919 (Fig. 25, S. 36; Plate 17), orientated approximately east to west, measured 2.18m wide and 0.62m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained four fills (7922, 7923, 7924/7925 and 7928/7929). Lower fill 7922 was a malleable light orangey grey silty clay from which a small amount of oak charcoal was recovered. Slumping deposit 7923 was present on the ditch's northern side and was a malleable light orangey grey sand. Above deposit 7923, fill (7924/7925) represented the same mid-orangey grey silty clay deposit cut by stake-hole 7926. Above this, upper fill 7928/7929 was a firm, light orangey grey silty sand. No finds were present within any of the ditch fills.

Ditch 7919 was recut by ditch 7930 and disturbed by stake-hole 7926 (Fig. 25, S. 36). Stake-hole 7926 measured 0.12m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (7927) of mid-orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions or finds. Ditch recut 7930 measured 0.76m wide and 0.14m deep with a shallow profile. It contained a single fill (7931) of firm light orangey grey sand with no inclusions or finds.

#### *Trench 80 (Fig. 26)*

Trench 80 contained three ditches and a gully. Ditch 8003 corresponds with a pair of linear cropmarks at the western end of the trench and ditch 8008 matches a discrete anomaly in the centre of the trench. The other features did not correspond to cropmarks.

Ditch 8003 (Fig. 26, S. 13; Plate 18) was orientated northwest to southeast and corresponded with a linear cropmark. It measured 1.95m wide and 0.43m deep with a V-shaped profile. Ditch 8003 contained five fills (8005, 8002, 8004, 8006, 8007). Lower fill 8005 was a friable light pinkish brown sand, which was sealed by a thin lens of light yellowish sand. Slumping deposit 8004 was present on the southeastern side of the ditch and was a friable light greyish brown sand. Fill 8006 was a friable dark grey sand and upper fill 8007 was a loose, very light grey sand. No finds were present within any of the ditch fills.

Ditch 8008 (Fig. 26, S. 14) was the terminal end of a ditch orientated northeast to southwest. It measured 0.96m deep and 0.18m wide with a regular U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (8009) of loose light brownish grey silty sand. No finds were present.

Ditch 8010 (Fig. 26, S. 15; Plate 19), orientated north to south, measured 0.89m wide and 0.51m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained two fills (8011 and 8012), a lower fill of



friable dark blackish grey silty sand and an upper fill of friable light grey silty sand. No finds were present. A modern land drain cut the ditch on its western side.

Gully 8013 (Fig. 26, S. 17) was the terminal end of a northeast to southwest orientated gully. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.12m deep with an irregular shallow U-shaped profile. The gully contained a single fill (8014) of loose light grey silty sand with no inclusions or finds.

#### *Trench 85 (Figs 27-28)*

Trench 85 contained three ditches (8502, 8517 and 8524), which had been subject to recutting by a gully (8539), a stake-hole (8537) and a post-hole (8541). The ditches broadly correspond to cropmarks targeted by the trench, although their positions are misaligned (Fig. 4).

Ditch 8502 (Fig. 28, S. 23; Plate 20), orientated north to south, measured 3.8m wide and 1.1m deep with five fills (8503, 8504, 8505, 8506, and 8507). Lower fill 8503, representing the erosion of the sides of the open ditch, was a friable mid-mottled yellowish orange sand. Above this, fill 8504 was a friable mid-pinkish yellow clayey sand. Fill 8505 was a mottled light yellow to mid-grey friable clayey sand and fill 8506 was a friable light, mottled orangey grey sand. Upper fill 8507 was a firm mid-mottled greyish orange sand with no inclusions. No finds were present within any of the ditch fills.

Ditch 8502 had been recut on at least two occasions. The first recut (8508) (Fig. 28, S. 23) measured 2.8m wide and 1.0m deep with a deep broad V-shaped profile. It contained three fills (8509, 8510, and 8511). Lower fill 8509 was a malleable, mottled dark greyish orange sandy clay. Above this, fill 8510 was a firm mid-mottled greyish orange sand and fill 8511 consisted of a firm mid-orangey grey sand. No finds were recovered. The second recut (8512) (Fig. 28, S. 23) measured 3.8m wide by 0.8m deep with a broad V-shaped profile. It contained four fills (8513, 8514, 8515, and 8516). Lower fill 8513 was a malleable dark mottled orangey grey clay with moderate iron pan inclusions. Fill 8514 was a firm, very light yellowish grey sand. Fill 8515 was a cemented dark greyish brown fine silty sand with limited indications of iron panning. Fired clay was recovered from this deposit. Upper fill 8516 was a cemented mid-grey silty sand.

Ditch 8517 (Fig. 28, S. 29; Plate 21) was orientated north to south and measured 1.35m wide and 0.5m deep. Its irregular V-shaped profile contained four fills (8518, 8519, 8520, and 8521). Lower fill 8518 was a loose dark blackish grey clayey sand with charcoal inclusions, including some wheat grains and 2nd-century pottery. Fill 8519 comprised a loose light whitish grey sand. Fill 8520 consisted of a loose dark greyish brown silty sand, and upper fill 8521 was a loose mid-greyish brown silty sand with no inclusions or finds.

Ditch 8517 was recut by ditch 8522. Ditch 8522 (Fig. 28, S. 29) measured 1.05m wide and 0.26m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (8523) of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand with no inclusions or finds.

Ditch 8524 (Fig. 28, S. 37; Plate 22), orientated north to south, measured 2.9m wide and 0.88m deep. Its regular V-shaped profile. The ditch contained twelve fills (8525-8536), which ranges in colour from brown to orange. No finds were present within any of the ditch fills.

Fills 8525, 8527, 8532 and 8533 were sandy fills. These were located at the edges of the cut and suggest it is material derived from erosion of the open ditch

Fills 8526, 8528, 8529, 8530, 8531, 8534 and 8535 were sandy clay, with varying proportions of sand and clay. The presence of clay deposits particularly in context 8529 possibly suggests periodic flooding and deposition of suspended clayey sediments. The upper fill 8536 was a silty sand deposit that sealed the lower fills.

The varied composition and compaction of the fills suggest a dynamic environment with alternating periods of silting, flooding, and sand deposition. The ditch was likely maintained or modified over time, but there were no clear recuts.

A potential stake-hole was cut through the upper fills of ditch 8524. Stake-hole 8537 measured 0.1m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (8538), which was a loose light greyish brown silty sand. Ditch 8524 was also disturbed by a shallow gully (8539) parallel to its western edge. Gully 8539 (Fig. 28, S. 37) measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (8540) of friable light yellowish grey clayey sand.

Post-hole 8541 (Fig. 28, S. 38) measured 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was cut into the western edge of ditch 8524 and as such was not recognised as a separate feature until after excavation. Its fills were the same in colour and form as 8533 and so no stratigraphic relationship was established with ditch 8524.

#### *Trench 86 (Figs. 29-30; Plate 23)*

Trench 86 was positioned within the enclosure identified by cropmarks. A large number of archaeological features were investigated here, including gullies, ditches, pits and the remains of three possible ovens.

At the south-western end of the trench, ditch 8627 (Fig. 30, S. 8), orientated east to west, measured 0.90m wide and 0.26m deep, with a V-shaped profile. The ditch contained a single fill (8628) of loose mid-greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

A large, shallow feature was identified towards the centre of the trench but was not clearly defined within the extent of the trench. The recovery of finds suggests that it is archaeological, and it may represent a series of intercutting features which were not clear in plan.

The feature was investigated via three sections (8629, 8637, 8639). Possible ditch 8629 (Fig. 30, S. 9) was excavated at the southern edge of the feature and appears to show the southern edge of a ditch which measured >1.45m wide and 0.37m deep. The ditch contained two fills (8630 and 8631). Lower fill 8630 was a loose, bright, whitish grey sand. Upper fill 8631 was

a loose mid-blackish grey silty sand. No finds were present within either of the fills. Ditch 8629 appeared to have been recut by ditch (8632), with a lower fill (8633) with some Roman pottery and charred grains, and an upper fill (8634) which contained some natural flint and both Roman and medieval pottery.

Spread 8637 (Fig. 30, S. 10), was excavated at the northern edge of the feature and measured >0.42m wide and 0.20 m deep. It contained a single fill (8638) which was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand. This could have been a sterile pit; however, this was not clear within the confines of the excavation. In section, spread fill 8638 had been cut by gully 8635 (Fig. 30, S. 10), which measured 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (8636) which was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand. A box sondage was also excavated through the feature to further test the features stratigraphy. This appears to show spread 8639 (Fig. 30, S. 11) which measured >0.46m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained two fills (8640 and 8641). Lower fill 8640 was a loose dark blackish grey silty sand. Upper fill 8641 was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand and contained 3rd to 4th-century pottery. This could be a section through the one of the ditches previously discussed (8629, 8632).

A large pit (8624) was partly exposed within the trench and extended towards the southeast (Fig. 30, S. 7). The pit was at least 1.60m wide, between 0.09m and 0.16m deep, and contained two fills (8625 and 8626). The lower fill 8625 was a mid-yellowish brown sand from which no finds were recovered. The upper fill 8626 was a light white, yellow brown sand from which Roman pottery was recovered.

To the northeast of spread 8637, a series of intercutting pits (8648, 8650, 8652, 8656) and a gully (8645) were investigated (Fig. 30, S. 45; Plate 24).

Pit 8648 measured 1.50m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a single fill (8649) of loose mid-orange-white sand. No finds were present within the pit. Fill 8649 was cut by pit 8652. Pit 8652 measured 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep with a single fill (8653) of loose mid-whitish grey sand. No finds were present within the pit. Pit 8650 was cut by pits 8652 and 8656. Pit 8652 also truncated pit 8650. Pit 8650 measured 0.56m wide and 0.20m deep with a single fill (8651) of loose mid-blackish grey sand with no inclusions. No finds were present within the pit. Pit 8650 was also truncated by a smaller pit (8656). Pit 8656 measured 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep with a regular profile and a single fill (8657) which was a loose mid-whitish grey sand with moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were present within the pit. Pit 8656 was, in turn, cut by a curvilinear gully 8645. The gully (8642 and 8645) measured 0.35-0.41m wide and 0.10-0.22m deep. It contained two fills (8643/8646, 8644/8647). The lower fill (8643/8646) was a loose light greyish white sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. The upper fill (8644/8647) was a loose mid-whitish grey sand with alder charcoal and Roman pottery recovered.

Trace amounts of charcoal and likely sweepings of fuel waste were recovered from these pits, potentially indicating their use as small ovens or pits for drying material. The function of this

group of features remains unclear as they extended beyond the extent of the trench, but the recovery of charcoal from a site that produced very little charred material and some evidence of heat affected natural deposits might indicate some form of ovens, possibly bread ovens.

To the northeast of the pits, a broadly north to south orientated ditch (8619) was identified with a gully (8617) running parallel to its eastern edge. No physical relationship was identified between these features despite their proximity (Fig. 30, S. 6).

Ditch 8619 measured 1.40m wide and 0.68m deep with an irregular V-shaped profile. It contained four fills (8620, 8621, 8622, and 8623). Lower fill 8620 was a loose light greyish brown sand. Fill 8621 was a loose dark brownish grey sand. Fill 8622 was a loose light brownish grey sand. Upper fill 8623 consisted of a loose light whitish grey sand with some charred grains also identified. No other finds were present.

Gully 8617 measured 0.35 m wide and 0.16 m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (8618), which comprised a loose light brownish grey sand that looked to have been disturbed by modern ploughing. Degraded charcoal inclusions were noted not recoverable and no finds were present.

To the north of gully 8617, a ditch intersection was formed by ditch 8609 and ditch 8658 (Fig. 30, S. 46). Ditch 8609 was seen to visibly cut ditch 8658 in plan. Ditch 8658, orientated northwest to southeast, had a surviving width of 0.82m and a depth of 0.30m and contained six fills (8659, 8660, 8661, 8662, 8663, 8664) from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 8609, orientated east to west, was 0.80m wide and 0.36m deep and contained three fills (8610, 8611 and 8612). Mid-3rd to 4th-century Dales ware pottery was recovered from fill 8610, with further Roman pottery retrieved from fills 8611 and 8612. The ditch also contained a narrow recut 8613 (Fig. 30, S. 4) that was filled by a single fill (8614) which was a light whiteish sandy deposit from which late 2nd to 3rd-century pottery was recovered.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, a ditch terminus (8603) and a ditch (8607) were identified. Ditch terminus 8603 (Fig. 30, S. 2) was the terminal end of a north to south orientated ditch, measuring 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep. Its shallow U-shaped profile contained a single fill (8604) of loose light greyish brown silty sand that contained 3rd to 4th-century Dales Ware pottery.

Ditch 8607 (Fig. 30, S. 3; Plate 25), orientated east to west, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (8608) of loose, light whitish grey silty sand, with mid-3rd to 4th-century Roman pottery recovered. Ditch 8607 had been recut by a V-shaped ditch (8605), measuring 0.64m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained a single fill (8606) of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand. A mixed range of pottery dating from potentially Pre-Roman Iron Age to mid-2nd century as well as mid-3rd to 4th-century were present. Additionally finds including animal bone, and a small amount of industrial residue were recovered from this fill.

*Trench 88 (Figs. 31-32; Plate 26)*

Trench 88 was positioned to target cropmarks indicating the corner of an enclosure. Four ditches (8802, 8808/ 8812, 8816/8819 and 8822) and a gully (8832) were identified, three of which had been recut.

Ditch 8802 (Fig. 32, S. 26), orientated northwest to southeast, measured 2.52m wide and 0.68m deep and contained three fills (8803, 8804, and 8805). Lower fill 8803 was a friable mid-greyish brown sandy clay. Fill 8804 was a malleable mid-brownish grey sandy clay, and upper fill 8805 was a malleable dark greyish brown sandy clay. No finds were present. Ditch 8802 was truncated by recut 8806. Recut 8806 (Fig. 32, S. 26) measured 1.48m wide and 0.28m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (8807) of a malleable mid-brownish grey clay. Cut 8806 was associated with the construction of a visible field drain.

Ditch 8808/8812 (Fig. 32, S. 28 and S. 33; Plate 27) was orientated northwest to southeast. It measured 1.38m wide and 0.61m deep and was an irregular V-shape in profile. The ditch had three silting fills. Fill 8809/8813, a friable light pinkish orange sand; 8810/8814, a malleable dark brownish grey sandy clay and 8811/15, a malleable mid-orangey grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 8808/8812 is shallower (0.29m deep) where it was truncated by ditch 8816/8819.

Ditch 8816/8819 (Fig. 32, S. 33 and S. 39) was orientated northeast to southwest and measured >0.75-1.00m wide and 0.31-0.34m deep. It had two silting fills 8817/8820 and 8818/8821. The lower fill 8817/8820 was a sterile brownish grey sandy clay. The upper fill 8818/8821 was again a brownish grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered from these fills.

Ditch 8816/8819 was truncated by ditch recut 8822. Ditch 8822 (Fig. 32, S. 39) was visible in section and was on the same northeast to southwest orientation as ditch 8819/8819. Ditch 8822 was 3.27m wide and 0.49m deep and had four silting fills (8823, 8824/8825, 8828, 8826/8827). The lower fill 8823 was a malleable dark brownish grey sandy clay. Middle fill 8824/8825 was a friable light orangey brown sandy clay. Fill 8828 was a malleable brownish grey sandy clay. The upper fill 8826/8827 was a friable mid-brownish grey sandy clay. These fills were sterile, and no finds were recovered.

Ditch 8822 was also recut by Ditch 8829 which measured 2.95m wide and 0.30m deep. Ditch 8829 had two silting fills (8830, 8831). Lower fill 8830 was a mid-brownish grey sandy clay. Upper fill 8831 was a lighter brownish grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered from these fills

The second recut of Ditch 8819 was Ditch 8829, measuring 2.95m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained two fills: 8830, a malleable mid-brownish grey sandy clay, and 8831, a malleable light brownish grey sandy clay. Again, no finds were recovered.

Gully 8832 (Fig. 32, S. 40) was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 0.66m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (8833) of malleable mid-brownish grey sandy clay with no inclusions or finds.

## 6 Artefact Record

### Lithics assessment by Ann Clarke

Three pieces of flint were recovered from the fill (8634) of feature 8632. The flint fragments retain a rolled cortex and are simply fragments of unworked flint pebbles, possibly natural inclusions in the soil. They are recommended for discard.

### Romano-British pottery by Ruth Leary

A total of 222 sherds of Romano-British pottery (5.5kg) have been assessed (Tables 1 and 2). Much of the material comprises unabraded large sherds with an average sherd weight of 25g suggesting fresh discard near a domestic settlement. Several large groups are present including a number of almost complete vessels which could be reconstructed for display (fill 8612 of ditch 8609, fill 8641 from feature 8639 and fill 14806 from ditch 14804).

The assemblage dates from the Pre-Roman Iron Age (PRIA) and the Roman period in the mid-2nd to the 3rd century. There is no pottery which certainly dates in 4th century although some mid-3rd-4th-century types could date to that period.

The assemblages fall into three chronological groups: handmade native tradition wares of pre-Roman Iron Age (PRIA), late 1st- to 2nd century and mid-3rd to mid-4th-century types. A fourth group comprised types which are Roman but not closely datable.

The eight sherds handmade wares classed as possible PRIA are included in this section as production of handmade wares continued into the Roman period and after the Roman period. The chrono-typological dating of handmade wares has long been an issue (Cumberpatch and Leary in Williams 2016, p. 39) and the sherds of pottery were considered in relation to features and other finds within them.

Table 1. Wares present and their quantities

Wares/ fabrics	Comment	NFRC code	Lincs fabric code	Count	G	RimP
CC	Colour coat-Nene Valley type	LNV CC		2	14.4	
CT	Insular tradition shell-t ware		IASH	1	2.5	
DW	Dales ware	DAL SH	DWSH	46	504.2	68
GFIN	Fine grey ware with fine quartz and rare medium quartz	RE	GFIN	1	6	
GREY	Grey wares	RE	GREY	147	4549.69	307
GRB1	South Yorkshire or Trent Valley ware with abundant, medium, subangular and rounded quartz			63	2474.39	113

Wares/ fabrics	Comment	NFRC code	Lincs fabric code	Count	G	RimP
GRB2	Grey ware clean break and sparse/moderate fine subangular quartz			80	1884.8	194
GRB3	Similar to GR2 but with addition of sparse, coarse subangular grey inclusions, argillaceous			1	11.8	
GRB4	Discoloured fabric, grey with brownish core and abundant fine quartz.			3	178.7	
IAGR	Insular tradition grit-tempered ware	RE	IAGR	3	55.3	
MAH WH	Mancetter-Hartshill white ware	MAH WH	MOMH	1	109.3	10
OW	Oxidised ware	OX	OX	6	22.4	
PRIA	PRIA calcite gritted ware			7	52	19
ROS WS	Sandy oxidised white slipped mortarium flange similar to Rossington Bridge mortaria	CANT/ROS WS	MORT	1	89.3	
SAM		SA	SAM	7	56.7	
Total				222	5461.79	404

### Chronology

The first group of PRIA material is small comprising a calcite-gritted handmade everted rim jar from ditch 7910 (fill 7911). A shell-tempered bodysherd from ditch 8605 (fill 8606) is more likely to be a PRIA or early Roman ware than a Dales ware small fragment but, in any case, occurs with later pottery. The jar from 7911 is fresh and suggest some activity on or near the site in the PRIA into the early Roman period.

Only two features, ditches 8517 and 8609, are dated by their pottery to the 2nd or 2nd-early 3rd century. The mortarium flange from ditch 8517 belong in the mid-2nd century, while a bifid, lid-seated jar, found with a lipped dish in ditch 8609, is a type dated to the mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century at the Yorkshire kilns (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ec). Samian ware also belongs in this 2nd to early 3rd-century chronological group as does the GREY rusticated sherd in ditch 8605 but these come from contexts with later pottery alongside them.

The majority of the well-dated contexts are given a mid-3rd-century date for final infilling by the presence of Dales ware alongside grey ware wide-mouthed jars of 3rd-4th-century type (Darling and Precious 2014, 83-5 and 140-1). The lack of late types such as developed bead and flange bowls, other late Swanpool forms and late mortarium types, suggest that these contexts date within the 3rd century rather than the 4th century and ceramic discard ceased by the end of the 3rd century and perhaps a little before.

Table 2. Spot dating of contexts with date ranges of vessels present

Context	Spot date for context	Ware	Description	Spot date for vessel	Count	G	Rim %
1503	Roman	SAM	body	Roman	4	17.4	
1910	M3-4	DW	Dales ware jar	M3-M4	11	42.1	1
		GREY	simple base	Roman	3	178.7	
7803	Roman	GREY	everted incomplete rim	M2-4	1	24	
7907	Roman	DW	scrap	M3-M4?	1	2.2	
		OW	scrap	Roman	1	0.5	
7909	M2-4	GREY	bowl/dish base	?3-4	1	16.6	
			wide-m, straight-sided bowl with flat rim	M2-4	3	159.1	19
7911	PRIA	PRIA	handmade jar with short everting rim	PRIA	7	52	19
8518	M2	ROS WS	mortarium flanged fragment with pronounced hook	M2?	1	89.3	
8604	M3-4	DW	Dales ware jar	M3-M4	6	22	
		GREY	scrap	M2-M4	1	1	
		OW	scrap	Roman	1	0.3	
8606	M3-4	CT	body	PRIA-M2	1	2.5	
		DW	Dales ware jar	M3-M4	4	43.8	6
		GREY	body	M2-4	1	68.2	



Context	Spot date for context	Ware	Description	Spot date for vessel	Count	G	Rim %
8608	M3-4	Roman	closed vessel	M2-4	4	85.5	
				Roman	1	11.8	
			offset everted rim jar	M2-3	1	19.5	15
			rusticated jar	L1-M2	1	2.3	
			simple base	M2-4	1	107.7	
			small jar base	Roman	1	17.4	
			wide-m jar with everted hooked rim	3-4	2	52.2	19
			wide-m, straight-sided bowl with flat rim	M2-M4	2	148.5	12
		MAH WH	4 reeded hammerhead mortarium	3	1	109.3	10
		NP	scrap	(blank)	1	3.6	
		OW	body	Roman	1	2	
		GREY	closed vessel	M2-4	1	19	
		SAM	bead rim bowl/dish	2	1	0.7	
		DW	Dales ware jar	M3-M4	1	17.4	10
8610	M3-4	GREY	wide-m jar with short everted rim	M2-M4	1	80.5	12
		DW	Dales ware jar	M3-M4	6	176.1	27
8611	Roman	GREY	closed vessel	M2-M4	2	46.4	
		GREY	simple base	M2-M4	20	832.5	

Context	Spot date for context	Ware	Description	Spot date for vessel	Count	G	Rim %
8612	M/L2-E3	GREY	simple jar base with rough surface	M2-M4	1	241.8	
			bifid, lid seated jar with upper body grooves	M/L2-E3	3	121.3	15
			lipped rim dish	?M2-M3	1	29.29	45
8626	Roman	GREY	simple base	M2-4	1	24.5	
			simple base	Roman	1	31.5	
8633	Roman	GFIN	closed vessel	Roman	1	6	
8634	Med/post Med	GREY	body	M2-4	2	51.5	
		NP	body	POST Med	1	2.7	
			(blank)	MED+	2	6.8	
8641	M3-4	OW	body	?MED+	2	16.6	
		DW	Dales ware jar	M3-M4	7	92.1	16
		GREY	beaker with everted rim	3?	8	92.5	55
			closed vessel	Roman	13	56.8	
			deep bowl	2-4	3	79.5	
			everted rim narrow-mouthed jar	opt L2-4	42	1335.2	72
			narrow-necked jar with everted rim	opt L2-4	3	62	13
			simple base	M2-4	1	17.9	
			wide-m, straight-sided bowl with flat rim	2-4	4	254.4	10

Context	Spot date for context	Ware	Description	Spot date for vessel	Count	G	Rim %
8644	Roman	IAGR	body	M1-3	3	55.3	
		GREY	closed vessel	M2-4	1	7.5	
		14800	2-3	DW	scrap	M3-M4	1
14806	M3-4	GREY	body	M2-4	3	41.7	
			everted rim narrow-mouthed jar	opt L2-4	1	13.6	2
		OW	pedestal	Roman	1	3	
		SAM	DR37	Roman	1	35.7	
		CC	beaker body	m/l2+	1	1.4	
			closed vessel	M2-4?	1	13	
		DW	Dales ware jar	M3-M4	7	105.5	8
			scrap	M2-M3	2	1.5	
		GREY	body	M2-4	1	2.1	
			closed vessel	M2-4	3	7.5	
			simple base	M2-4	1	20.7	
			wide-m jar with everted hooked rim	3-4	7	187.5	18
		SAM	open vessel	Roman	1	2.9	
Grand Total					227	5474.9	404

*Assemblage characteristics*

The relative proportions of jars to table wares such as bowls and dishes indicate, to an extent, the degree to which habits of dining the Roman way were adopted by different communities (Evans 1993; Cool 2006). At Tween Bridge, the vessel profile indicates a rural settlement of humble character. Tables wares, specialist vessels such as flagons, mortaria and beakers are all absent or uncommon and imports are few in number (Table 1).

The assemblage is made up largely of grey wares and Dales ware with scarcely any other types. The grey wares are difficult to source but the fabric and the forms in GRB1 suggest this group comes from the South Yorkshire kilns with some from the Nene Valley kilns such as those at Little London and Newton-on-Trent (Oswald 1937, Field and Palmer-Brown 1991). The narrow-mouthed jar with short everted rim, the flat rim deep, straight sided bowls, the bifid rim jar and the everted rim jars are all found at these kilns (Buckland *et al.* 1980 types Ec, H and F, Oswald 1937 nos 96-109, 116-121 and 70-72). The GRA1 and GRB2 fabrics are too fine for these kilns and are more likely to come from Lincolnshire sources, perhaps Lincoln itself. Some of the forms such as the necked wide-mouthed jars and narrow-mouthed jar with burnished decoration is paralleled at Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014 nos 1226-5 and 1065-66 and fig. 98 type JNN, and at Little London kilns (Oswald nos 19a and 127-8). The single GRB3 sherd may be from the kiln at Roxby and GRB4 is of unknown origin. The next common ware, Dales ware, is also from North Lincolnshire. These coarse wares are supplemented by very small amounts of fine wares from Gaul and from the Nene Valley or Lincoln, and a single mortarium from Rossington Bridge. The settlement seems to have had its ceramic needs supplied relatively locally with tiny numbers of fine or traded wares suggesting little integration with the trade network supplying the military and urban centres in the region.

The characteristics of the assemblage compare well with others in the region such as those in North Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire but contrasting with rural settlements around Castleford, for example, or north Lincolnshire. As such, the assemblage contributes to our understanding of these rural sites and how some achieved integration with Roman trade to an extent that others simply did not. This in turn raises questions about their inhabitants and where they fitted in the Roman economy and society. It has been suggested that some settlement around Castleford may be occupied by people coming with the army who had already adopted Roman lifestyles (Moore *et al.* 2020). Other rural settlements in Roman Britain may be occupied by army veterans while others were occupied by slaves working on estates owned by Romans living far away or by the indigenous pre-Roman population and their descendants who adopt Roman customs. The contrast in the ceramic assemblage adds to the evidence for such interpretations.

*Recommendation*

The following recommendations have been made:

- The assemblage should be integrated with pottery from any further excavations on the site and incorporated in an analysis report as follows
- A narrative summary of the pottery dating for the feature groups and site phases, when these are finalised
- A discussion of the spatial distribution of the pottery sherds across the site and the significance of any patterns that might be detected
- A discussion of the supply of pottery to the settlement over time
- The character of the settlement compared with other settlements in the region and an assessment of how characteristics change over time
- A consideration of how the pottery contributes to our understanding of the settlement and compares with evidence from studies of other artefact and ecofact categories.
- An outline of how the assemblage contributes to our understanding of Roman settlement and society in the region.
- A description of the fabrics
- A catalogue of sherds selected for illustration, the exact number depending on the value of the context groups, the site phasing and further excavation on the site.

**Post-Roman pottery** by Jane Young and Johanna Gray

Five sherds of identifiable medieval pottery were submitted for examination. The identifiable pottery is entirely of medieval type and was recovered from ditch 8632 (fill 8634) in Trench 86. The pottery was examined both visually and where necessary using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using fabric codenames (CNAME)

*Methodology*

The pottery was catalogued by ware (common name) and fabric type using mnemonic codenames based on those used for the Lincoln Fabric Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and expanded for use in the County (available online as part of the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook, sections 13.4 and 13.5). Sherds were initially identified visually; but were then checked using a x20 binocular microscope due to the occurrence of uncommon types. The North and Northeast Lincolnshire (Boyle and Young 2008 revised Collyer 2018) and Lincolnshire County Type Series were consulted. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count, and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was

in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

### *Condition*

The pottery is in a variable stable condition although most sherds are in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (8 to 50 grams).

### *Range and Variety of Materials*

A range of five identifiable medieval pottery ware types and one miscellaneous vessel/fragment of CBM were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 3. The pottery types found would have all been sourced within the greater Humber Basin area. With the exception of the flake of pottery or CBM found in feature 8632 (fill 8633) the sherds come from jugs of small and medium size.

Table 3. Pottery types with total quantities by sherd count, vessel count and weight in grams

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherd	Total vessels	Total weight
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	1	1	42
DONC	Doncaster Hallgate-type ware	1170	1250	1	1	8
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	1	1	38
NLLFSW	North Lincolnshire Light-firing Sandy	1200	1350	1	1	50
NWLQF	Northwest Lincolnshire Iron-rich Sandy	1200	1450	1	1	9

### *Medieval*

Pottery recovered from the 2009 Market Place site in Crowle (Young 2010) suggested that a wide range of types produced in Lincolnshire, South Yorkshire, East Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire were used there. Each of the five medieval jugs recovered from this site is in a different ware type suggesting that a similar diverse ceramic pattern exists in the area under investigation (Trench 86). All of the medieval vessels recovered are glazed jugs in finewares produced within the greater Humber Basin area with Doncaster probably being the most distant supplier.

The underside of the base of a medium-sized North Lincolnshire Light-firing sandy ware (NLLFSW) jug is especially smoothed almost to a polished condition suggesting excessive wear during use. The external basal edge also has a wear around. This light-firing off-white type was certainly made at Appleby (a village c. 5km northeast of Scunthorpe) and possibly at other centres in North Lincolnshire between the 13th and mid-14th centuries. This jug has a thin pale green glaze with a few darker copper-rich spots.

A high-fired sherd from a small jug with a slightly pocked reduced green glaze bleeding to purple where thin is of Northwest Lincolnshire Iron-rich Sandy ware type (NWLQF). The fabric of this jug contains common mixed quartz up to 1.3mm, common mainly rounded iron-rich grains up to 3.0mm in a slightly micaceous matrix. It is possible that this is a fairly

locally produced 13th to 14th-century type, but currently no site has provided a good chronological context.

A wheel-thrown strap handle sherd with a slightly curved profile is from a medium-sized jug of Beverley 2-type (BEVO2T). Visually this sherd falls between Doncaster Fabric A and Beverley 2 Fabric B vessels but the fine fabric viewed at magnification probably rules out a Doncaster provenance but is too coarse for the Beverley fabric. The production of Beverley 2 ware in Fabric B (Didsbury and Watkins 1992) spans the period between the 13th and mid-14th centuries but the handle form of the recovered jug from this site suggests an early to mid-13th-century date.

A small highly fired sherd appears to be from a medium-sized jug in Doncaster (DONC) Hallgate Fabric A (Buckland *et al.* 1979 and Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9) and can be dated to the 13th century. The only sherd recovered from feature 8639 (fill 8641) is a grooved oval strap handle from a medium-sized Humberware jug (HUM). Humberware was produced from the late 13th century at several centres in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1987, 98 and Watkins 1993, 76-90), in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005) and probably also in North Lincolnshire. This ware type remained in production until about the middle of the 16th century and single sherds are often hard to closely date. The sandy fabric and pocked reduced glaze of the recovered sherd suggests that it may not be a product of kilns at Cowick.

#### *Site summary*

The pottery was recovered from two deposits in Trench 86 with most of the sherds being found in feature 8632 (fill 8633). Four sherds of medieval pottery and a very abraded flake of post-Roman pottery or CBM were recovered from fill 8633 of feature 8632. The four medieval jug sherds are in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition showing no signs of plough damage. Each of the four jugs is in a different ware type (see above) but this is not an unexpected occurrence for sites within the greater Crowle area where previously excavated assemblages have shown a diverse ceramic consumption during the medieval period. If these four jugs are contemporary, they suggest a 13th-century group probably dating to the first half of the century.

A single handle sherd recovered from fill 8639 of spread 8641 is from a medium-sized Humberware jug of potential late 13th to mid-16th century date. The sherd is in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition.

#### *Summary and recommendations*

This small assemblage provides an additional opportunity to look at the distribution of medieval pottery in the greater Crowle area. The recovered pottery shows probable early to mid-13th-century use of a variety of types previously found in Crowle and a single sherd evidencing post-late 13th-century disposal of a fairly common ware type.

The retained assemblage should be kept for future study and the less common types should be included in any scientific analysis of pottery in the area.

**Ceramic building material and fired clay** by Kevin Hayward

A total of 11 fragments (935g) of fragmentary ceramic building material and fired clay recovered from the trial trenches (Table 4).

The report sought to describe the form and fabric and date the assemblage. Spot dates (by trench number) can be referred to and the end of the document.

*Methodology*

The assemblage of ceramic building material and fired clay was counted, weighed, and analysed using a hand lens (Gowlland x10) in January 2025. Fabric colour was given with reference to the Munsell Color Chart (Munsell 1975). With no comparative reference collection accessible for this part of North Lincolnshire the ceramic building material fabric for this item was prefixed by *TWB* followed by a 1 thus *TWB1*; *TWB2* etc.

*Results**Ceramic Building Material 4 examples 761g*

Accounting for 0.8kg (nearly 79% by weight), ceramic building material is represented by two Roman and two post-medieval items of tile and brick with no medieval ceramic building material. Only two trenches (T78; T148) yielded ceramic building material. These are the fill 7805 of ditch 7804 in Trench 78 and the upper fill (14806) of Romano-British ditch 14804 in Trench 148.

*Roman 2 examples 597g*

Present in two different trenches (T78; T148) the assemblage incorporates one well-preserved tegulae fragment 488g from the upper fill (14806) of ditch 14804 in Trench 148 and a second possible tegulae fragment from Trench 78 from the fill (7805) of ditch 7803. The tegulae is well preserved with a distinctive flange profile corresponding to Type C of Warry dating from AD 160 to 260 (Warry 2006). It has evidence for burning on the underside suggesting it may have derived from a corn drier as a flue for example rather than a conventional roofing tile.

*Fabric overview*

Two different fabrics are represented.

*TWB1* fine red 2.5YR 5/6 to reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 sandy fabric with very fine scattered quartz 1 example 488g Trench 148 14804.

*TWB2* Fine 7.5R 7/4 pale red sandy fabric 1 example 9g Trench 78 7805.

*Post-medieval 2 examples 264g*

*TWB10* red 2.5 YR 5/6 fine sandy fabric with very fine numerous quartz and large reddish grey 7.5R 5/1, red iron oxide 7mm across with voids.

Accounting for just 2 examples or 264g - 34.7% by weight), are two small unfrosted brick fragments, recorded from Trench 78 in the fill 7805 of a modern ditch 7804.

These are locally made (fabric *TWB10*) unfrosted well-made red sandy bricks, that are 50mm (2 inches) in thickness. Although lacking any diagnostic mortar it is clear from their



relatively sharp arises that they are either post medieval construction bricks or paving bricks dating from 1600 to 1900. They are likely to relate to the construction of farmyard ancillary buildings in the vicinity.

#### *Composite Earthy Organic Construction Materials*

##### *Fired clay 7 examples 174*

Material classified as composite earthy organic building material, all of which is fired clay was recorded from Trench 15 in the fill (1503) of pit 1502 and Trench 85 in the fill (8515) of ditch 8502. Clay composite material is also extremely difficult to date by fabric and form and the associated catalogue gives a wide date of between 1500 BC to AD 1600. However, it is probable that most of the fired clay is Roman in date (AD 50-400) as pit 1502 did contain Roman pottery.

##### *Fabrics*

Two fabric groups have been identified:

3102a fine pinkish white fabric 7.5YR 8/2 exterior grey 7.5YR 6/1 interior 1 example 3g

3102aa fine pale brown fabric 2.5YR 7/3 exterior grey 7.5YR 6/1 interior 6 examples 171g

Thin slithers of fabric 3102aa recorded from Trench 15 in the fill (1503) of pit 1502 almost certainly would have formed part of a furnace lining; given evidence for charring. A second fine pinkish white fabric 3120a came from Trench 85 in the fill (8515) of ditch 8502.

##### *Concluding remarks*

An assessment of a small sized ceramic building material and fired clay assemblage has identified examples of both Roman and post medieval ceramic building material as well as fired clay. Found in just four trial trenches (T15, 78; 85; 148), the assemblage is diffusively spread in tiny quantities over a wide area.

Evidence for low density Roman occupation is provided by a tegulae with a Type C Cut Away which dates from AD160-250 (Warry 2006). This was recorded from Trench 148 from the upper fill (14806) of ditch 14804. A second possible highly fragmentary tegulae was recorded in a pit fill (7805) from Trench 78. There are also some small concentrations of charred fired clay from Trench 15 in the fill (1503) of a pit 1502, which suggest that they may have derived from a keyhole oven or related rudimentary Roman agriculture feature, supplemented by an example from Trench 85 in the fill (8515) of a ditch.

Collectively, this is a small highly dispersed group of locally made Roman ceramic building material, sited perhaps close to a low-status farmstead at best or where there is seasonal activity relating to corn or hop drying. It has little intrinsic value and only a brief comment is necessary at publication. The tegulae from Trench 148 from ditch 14804 should be retained.

Table 4. CBM and fired clay

Context Number	Feature	Fragment Number	Weight (g)	Form	Fabric	Spot Date
1503	Trench 15 Fill of Romano-British burnt pit 1502	6	171	Slithers of fired clay not kiln furniture largest 90mm x 60mm x 10mm	3102aa fine pale brown 2.5YR 7/3 exterior grey 7.5YR 6/1 interior	1500bc-1600
7805	Trench 78 Fill of Modern ditch 7804	2	264	Post medieval brick fragments largest 229g 86mm x 55mm x 50mm deep	TWB10 red 2.5 YR 5/6 fine sandy fabric with very fine numerous quartz and large reddish grey 7.5R 5/1, red iron oxide 7mm across with voids	1600-1900
7805	Trench 78 Fill of Modern ditch 7804	1	9	Undiagnostic Roman ceramic building material fragment 30mm x 20mm x 10mm sloping possibly part of a tegulae	TWB2 Fine 7.5R 7/4 pale red sandy fabric	50-400
8515	Trench 85 Fill of Romano British ditch 8502	1	3	Fired clay fragment 30mm x 19mm x 6mm	3102a fine pinkish white 7.5YR 8/2 exterior grey 7.5YR 6/1 interior	1500bc-1600
14806	Trench 148 Upper Fill of Romano British Ditch 14804	1	488	Well-made part of tegula fragment gently sloping profile Cut Away Type C Corner Cut-Away of Warry (AD160-260) sooty underside suggest usage in corn drier or oven 42mm full flange height 19mm flat tile thickness fine moulding sand	TWB1 fine red 2.5YR 5/6 to reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 sandy fabric with very fine scattered quartz	50-400

### Metallurgical assessment by Gerry McDonnell

This assessment report describes the material classified as slag. A brief overview of the material from the site is provided, followed by a detailed description and quantification. The significance of the material is discussed, and recommendations made for further work. The assessment report follows the guidelines issued by English Heritage (Dungworth 2015, 13-14).

#### *Slag Classification*

The slags were visually examined, and the classification is based solely on morphology. The debris associated with metalworking or submitted in the understanding that they are associated with metalworking, can be divided into two broad groups; residues diagnostic of a

particular metallurgical process or non-diagnostic residues that may have derived from any pyro technological process (McDonnell 2001). The non-diagnostic residues, which could have been generated by a number of different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g. hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association. The residue classifications used in the report are defined below.

#### *Non-Diagnostic Slags and Residues*

Burnt Organic – fragments of burnt organic material, possibly bone or partially burnt. coal etc.

#### *Results*

There was no metalworking debris in the assemblage which comprised fragments of natural ferruginous concretion and burnt organic material.

#### *Description*

Table 5 lists the material recovered; the burnt organic material may be partially burnt bone or coal. Magnetic fraction samples were recovered from the sieving programme, but it contained no hammerscale, only magnetized burnt stone fragments.

Table 5. Slag summary

Context	Burnt Organic Count	Burnt Organic Weight	Magnetic Fraction Weight
8606	1	4g	0
8653	10	67g	0
14806	1	10g	0
Total	12	81g	0

#### *Significance and Recommendations*

The assemblage is not significant, and the burnt material derives from low temperature burning. No further work is required on the assemblage.

## **7 Environmental Record**

### **Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal** by Diane Alldritt

A total of 62 environmental sample flots were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. No carbonised remains were recovered from the sample retents. The samples produced sparse recovery of carbonised remains across the evaluation area with identifiable remains only obtained from Trenches 15, 79, 85 and 86 which suggested low levels of rural settlement related burning activity were taking place.

### *Methodology*

The bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were 10 litres to 40 litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

### *Results (Table 6)*

The samples produced small amounts of carbonised remains <2.5ml up to 10ml in volume with the majority of recovery at the lower end. The remains consisted of charcoal fragments <5mm to 20mm in size together with trace finds of degraded cereal grain amongst crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. Modern material was present <2.5ml up to 300ml, mostly root detritus and modern straw with occasional finds of modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules indicating bioturbation and plough disturbance was occurring. Only those containing identifiable plant material are discussed below, in Trench order.

### *Discussion*

Ditch 702 (fill 703) from Trench 7 was sterile of carbonised remains but did contain a few fragments of very 'fresh' looking modern wood, suggesting this was probably a post-medieval or modern feature.

Pit 1502 (fill 1503) from Trench 15 contained a small cache of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal fragments, perhaps an isolated episode of burning activity in a fire pit setting, or fuel waste sweepings deposited from a hearth.

Ditch 7919 (fill 7922) in Trench 79 had a few fragments of oak charcoal present, possibly fuel waste sweepings.

Ditch 8517 (fill 8518) in Trench 85 produced the only identifiable cereal grain recovered from the evaluation trenches, a single *Triticum* sp. (wheat) cereal grain, very degraded but possibly bread type, suggesting Roman activity.

Ditch 8619 (fill 8623) in Trench 86 produced a single trace indeterminate cereal grain, probably residual in the deposit. Feature 8632 (fill 8633) also contained two very fragmentary poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grains, mixed with modern plant detritus.

Gully 8642 (fill 8644) contained a small concentration of *Alnus* (alder) charcoal likely to be fuel waste. Ditch 8658 contained traces of ashy crushed charcoal waste.

### *Conclusion*

The samples produced sparse recovery of carbonised remains which included trace finds of degraded cereal grain from features in Trenches 85 and 86. Ditch 8517 contained a single

grain of wheat, possibly bread wheat which would suggest Roman farming activity, whilst ditch 8619 and feature 8632 had trace finds of indeterminate grain, indicating limited episodes of settlement related burning activity were occurring nearby. Small deposits of oak charcoal from Trench 15, pit 1502 and Trench 79, ditch 7919, and a cache of alder charcoal from gully 8642 were probably fuel waste.

No further work is required on the samples. Further excavation work has a low potential to produce any significant quantities of carbonised plant remains.

Table 6. Carbonised cereal grain and charcoal

	Context	1503	7922	8518	8623	8633	8644
	Sample	210	27	19	9	11	41
	Feature	pit	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	oven
	Cut	1502	7919	8517	8619	8623	8642
	Trench	Tr.15	Tr.79	Tr.85	Tr.86	Tr.86	Tr.86
	Sample Volume (litres)	20	20	10	20	20	40
	Total CV	10ml	5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	10ml
	Modern	40ml	10ml	2.5ml	5ml	5ml	25ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain		Common Name					
Triticum sp.	wheat	1					
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		1 2					
Charcoal							
Quercus	oak	2 (3.71g)	1 (0.08g)				
Alnus	alder	1 (0.10g)					

### Animal bone by Jane Richardson

In total, 56 bone fragments were retrieved from hand-excavated deposits and subsequent soil sampling, of which only two were identified as diagnostic and non-repeatable bone zones. The assemblage has been quantified and summarised in Table 7 below.

The bone fragments were typically fragmented, with weathered with flaking surfaces. Two deposits produced cremated bones. No gnawing or butchery marks were noted but surface condition likely precluded any such observations.

Only cattle have been definitively identified. Given the sample size, no interpretation of animal husbandry is possible.

No further analysis of this assemblage is recommended, but it should be retained in case further archaeological mitigation is carried out. If no further work is undertaken, it is recommended for deselection from the site archive prior to museum deposition based on its size and condition.

Table 7. Animal bones by context

Context	Sample	Description	Quantity	Zones
8606	-	Cattle skull fragment, cattle-size long bone fragments	11	-
8606	1	Cattle-size long bone fragments	5	-
8612	-	Cattle proximal metacarpal (many fragments of the same bone)	23	1
8623	9	Cattle-size skull fragments	1	-
8644	-9	Cattle-size long bone fragments (cremated)	4	-
14806	-	Cattle tooth, horncore, second phalange (fused), skull and mandible fragments. Cattle-size long bone fragments (cremated)	12	1

## 8 Recommendations for Final Reporting

Based on the quantity and assessment of finds recommendations from the specialist are detailed below. No further analysis, reporting or illustration is recommended at this stage. Should additional work be required on site, then the finds from the evaluation trenching should be incorporated into any further analysis of the recovered artefacts.

It is not foreseen that significant further work is required for the written and drawn report, from the evaluation.

- No further analysis of the flint is recommended, and it can be discarded.
- Further analysis of the pottery is recommended but would only need to be undertaken following any further on-site excavation. This should take the form:
  - Integration with pottery from any further excavations on the site. Updating to the narrative summary of the pottery dating for the feature groups and site phases, when these are finalised. A discussion of the spatial distribution of the pottery sherds across the site and the significance of any patterns that might be detected
  - A discussion of the supply of pottery to the settlement over time
  - The character of the settlement compared with other settlements in the region and an assessment of how characteristics change over time
  - A consideration of how the pottery contributes to our understanding of the settlement and compares with evidence from studies of other artefact and ecofact categories.

- An outline of how the assemblage contributes to our understanding of Roman settlement and society in the region.
  - A description of the fabrics
  - A catalogue of sherds selected for illustration, the exact number depending on the value of the context groups, the site phasing and further excavation on the site.
- No further work on the post-Roman pottery is required but it should be retained future study and the less common types should be included in any scientific analysis of pottery in the area.
- No further work on the CBM is required, with only the tegulae from Trench 148 ditch 14804 should be selected for retention.
- No further work is required on the slag material the assemblage is not significant, and the burnt material derives from low temperature burning, and would not need to be retained
- No further work is required on environmental samples and charred material. It should also be noted that further excavation work has a low potential to produce any significant quantities of carbonised plant remains.
- No further analysis of the animal bone assemblage is recommended, but it should be retained in case further archaeological mitigation is carried out. If no further work is undertaken, it is recommended for deselection from the site archive prior to museum deposition based on its size and condition.

## 9 Discussion and Conclusions

The evaluation works in Areas 1-3 at Tween Bridge confirmed the presence of archaeological remains, predominantly representing field and enclosure ditches of Roman date.

### Feature visibility and reliability

The visibility of archaeological features was poor in Area 1, most likely related to the heavy clay soils and modern ploughing. No features related to the previously identified cropmarks were seen. Despite weathering and hand cleaning. The two features recorded in Trench 148 were identified 7-10 days after the trench had been excavated. Ditch 14804 was aligned with one of the cropmarks that had been targeted by Trench 143. The trench was hand cleaned and then further cleaned by the machine, but no features were visible. Area 1 also contained peat deposits and appeared to be located in an area used for industrial peat extraction as evidenced by truncated peat deposits in Trenches 115 and 116 and the geophysical survey. None of the cropmarks targeted by the trenching program were evident during the geophysical survey.

Archaeological features in Area 2 generally corresponded with the known cropmarks, though some expected features were not observed and there was some misalignment (quite common with cropmarks). The field containing Trenches 3, 5, 7-15, 20-22, 25 and 27-30 was not surveyed as part of the geophysical survey. However, the remaining two fields (the field containing trenches 0-3 and the field containing Trenches 4, 6, 16-19, 23, 24, 26 and 31) were surveyed and none of the features identified during the trenching program were noted on the geophysical survey. Some ditches excavated in Area 2 were post-medieval field boundaries that corresponded with early Ordnance Survey mapping.

Area 3 contained the majority of archaeological remains identified during the trenching program. Generally, these corresponded well with known cropmarks (also with some misalignment), previously identified as a possible fortlet and settlement.

In contrast to the cropmark data, the geophysical survey of the site identified no archaeological anomalies. Given the results of the evaluation, it is assumed that there is a lack of magnetic contrast between natural deposits and archaeological fills.

Sondages were machine excavated at the ends of the trenches to examine the geological stratigraphy and to look for deposits buried by warping or wind aeolian deposits. In some trenches these did show buried peat deposits but due to health and safety consideration these were only recorded by photograph and depth measurements. No archaeological features were seen during excavation of the sondages.

### **Dating, phasing and function**

Area 1 contained a single Roman period ditch (14804) that could have formed part of an enclosure on Crowle Common. A large amount of pottery was recovered from the ditch and the topsoil above the ditch, and this was spot dated to between the mid-3rd and 4th centuries but did also contain pottery possibly dated to the 2nd century. A single *tegula* fragment was also recovered from the upper fill (14806) of the ditch and this was dated from the mid-2nd and mid-3rd centuries. The ditch also contained cattle bone fragments, some of which had been cremated. This possibly demonstrates low level rural occupation within the immediate vicinity of the ditch.

Area 2 contained a number of ditches which corresponded with field boundaries which were still extant in the post-medieval period and are noted on the historic OS mapping. The features seen within Trench 19 did not correspond with any cropmarks or geophysical anomalies. Pit 1502 (Trench 15) was a small shallow pit which contained four sherds of samian pottery, a small cache of oak charcoal and some slithers of fired clay which may have derived from a small, short lived keyhole oven.

The lack of material culture or environmental evidence indicates that the ditches in Area 2 appear to be land divisions. This area also contained post-medieval field drains found within some of the larger features, suggesting a more recent date for at least some of the features investigated. Overall, Area 2 contained a mix of potentially PRIA, Roman and post-medieval features.



Possibly the earliest finds from the site were recovered from Area 2, consisting of hand-made, potentially Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery from ditch 1909 (Trench 19). As noted in the pottery summary this type of handmade pottery is difficult to accurately date as these types of wares were manufactured into the Roman period and beyond. If the pottery is Iron Age in date, it could also be residual in a later ditch. Area 3 yielded the most pottery across all the Areas with 177 sherds recovered. Within Area 3 the majority of the pottery was recovered from Trench 86 with a smaller amount from the Trenches 78, 79 and 85 which were located nearby. The Roman pottery assemblage from Area 3 broadly dates from the mid-2nd to the 3rd century AD. There is no pottery definitively dating to the 4th century, although some mid-3rd to 4th-century types could date to that period. Area 3 contained a Romano-British settlement as evidenced by the ovens seen in Trench 86. Given the small amount of charred cereal grains and charcoal (fuel) recovered from Trenches 85 and 86, these were bread ovens. While a fortlet (based on the cropmark interpretation) was mooted, it would seem that the site is more akin to the enclosures with multiple circuits identified towards the west on the Magnesian Limestone ridge (Roberts *et al.* 2010; Riley 1980), and these appears to be confirmed by the pottery assemblage which indicates a 'rural settlement of humble character' (see Leary above).

Trench 86 also contained a small amount of 13th century pottery from pit 8632 (fill 8633) and spread 8641 (fill 8639). These were generally in good condition and indicate possible medieval occupation of the Roman site. It is feasible that the Roman ditches and banks were still extant within the landscape at the time and the encouraged the medieval occupation.

Topographically, this settlement area was located on a very slight rise in the landscape, situated around 2-3m aOD. The settlement is perhaps more likely to represent a discrete low-lying rural settlement situated on slight rise in the local landscape overlooking the low-lying ground surrounding the site. Winter flooding would have added nutrients to the lower-lying fields while hopefully sparing the occupied spaces situated on slightly higher ground. The Roman settlement includes evidence for field boundaries and crop processing activity, with the features in Trench 86 hinting at significant activity within the enclosure. The ditch maintenance and recutting seen in Trenches 78, 79, 85, 86 and 88 and the multiple ditches indicates this was not necessarily transitory occupation and that potentially occupation lasted for generations rather than a single event.

### **Environmental remains**

Despite features being comprehensively sampled, relatively low levels of charred plant remains, and wood charcoal were retrieved from both Roman and medieval features.

The environmental remains recovered comprised trace finds of degraded cereal grain from ditches in Trenches 85 and 86. Ditch 8517 contained a single grain of wheat, possibly bread wheat, which would suggest Roman-period farming activity, whilst ditches 8619 and 8632 produced indeterminate grain, indicating limited episodes of settlement related burning activity were occurring nearby. Small deposits of oak charcoal from Trench 15 (pit 1502) and

Trench 79 (ditch 7919), as well as a cache of alder charcoal from gully 8642, around the possible ovens may represent fuel waste.

Few animal bones were recovered, most likely an indication of poor preservation, but the possibility that livestock was not raised or processed locally, regardless of the period, cannot be entirely discounted.

## **Conclusions**

Area 1 contained natural clay deposits with some peat deposits being overlain by clay deposits. Some of the peat deposits had been truncated as seen in Trenches 115 and 116. The geophysical survey also appears to show industrial peat extraction with long straight or slightly curving lines in between two desiccated peat beds. The geophysical survey initially interpreted this as fluvial activity; however, the trial trenching demonstrated that this was in fact evidence of peat extraction. Despite targeting several cropmarks, only Trench 148 contained archaeological features, likely Roman in date.

The archaeological features encountered in Area 2 broadly corresponded with the known cropmarks, although a few of the expected features were not encountered. Some features were clearly post-medieval field boundaries that corresponded with those depicted on early OS mapping, but a small amount of Roman pottery does indicate that some of the features (ditch 1909 and pit 1502) had much older origins and likely related to Roman occupation/use.

Area 3 contained the most archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation program and these corresponded well with known cropmarks. The recovered Roman pottery indicates that a 'fortlet' is unlikely and instead an enclosed rural settlement, located on a slight rise in the landscape is proposed. Away from the settlement area, the remainder of Area 3 appeared to be devoid of further archaeological features.

The trial trench evaluation also appears to show that geophysical survey (magnetometry) was not successful in detecting archaeological features. This was especially evident in Area 3. This could be related to the generally sandy geology and many aeolian/slumping fills seen within the features. These tend to be generally more friable, less compact and as such less likely have concentrated deposits with a magnetic signature.

The finds recovered from the evaluation require no further analysis or reporting, except for pottery which should be integrated and analysed if additional excavation works occur, focusing on regional settlement comparisons and fabric descriptions. All other finds, including flint, CBM, slag, environmental samples, and animal bone, require no further work and can largely be deselected from the archive.

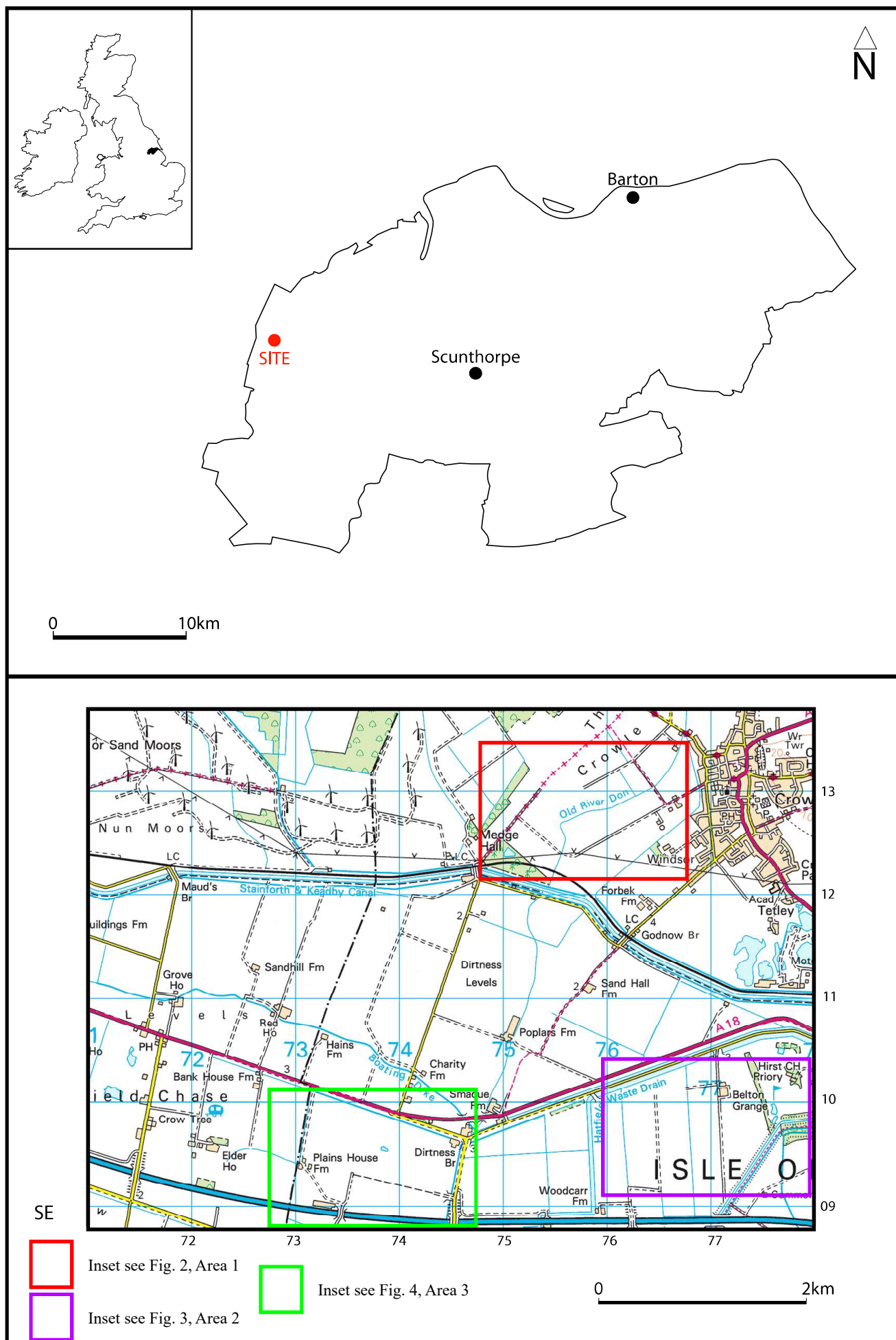
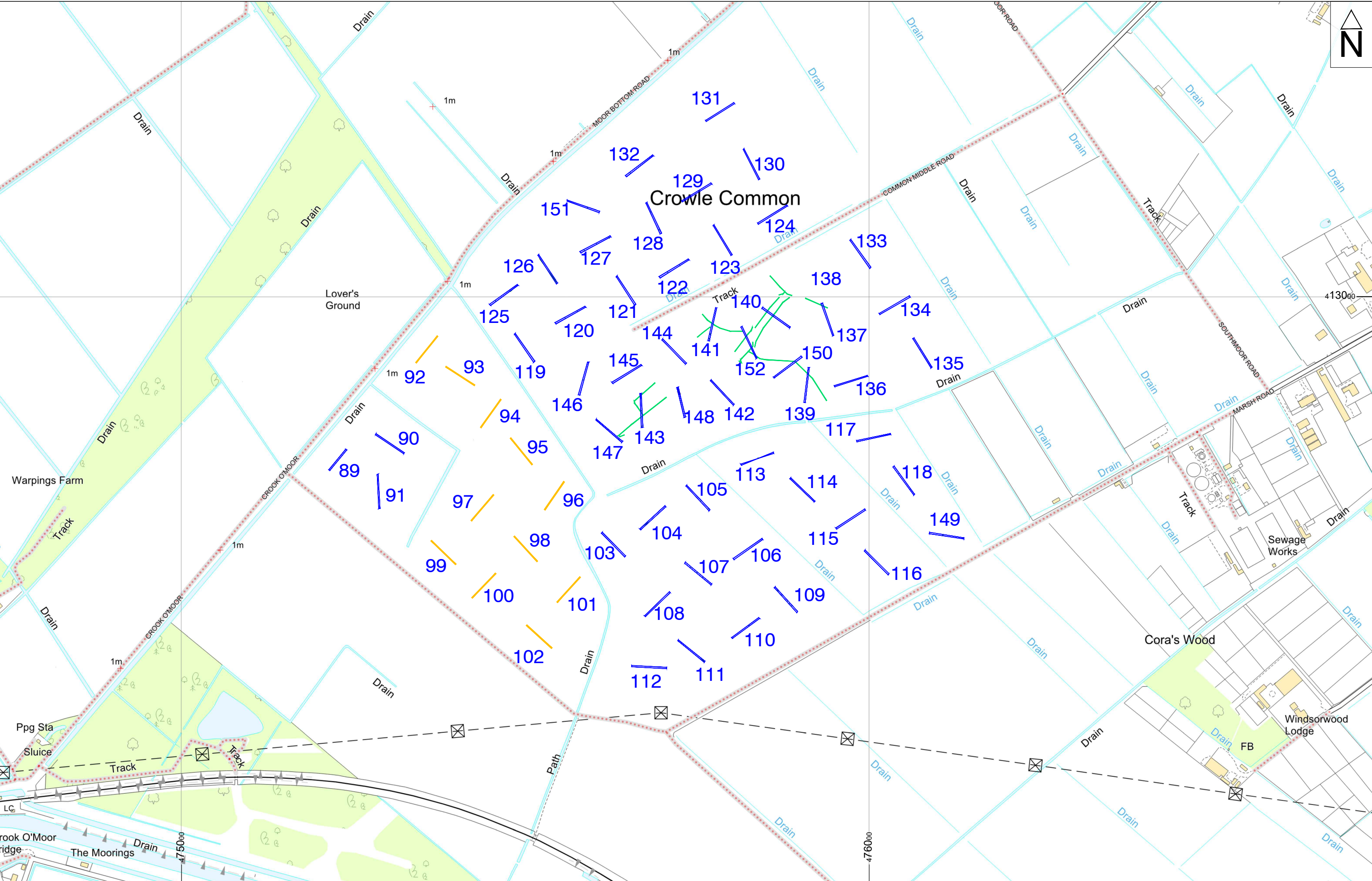







Fig. 1. Site location

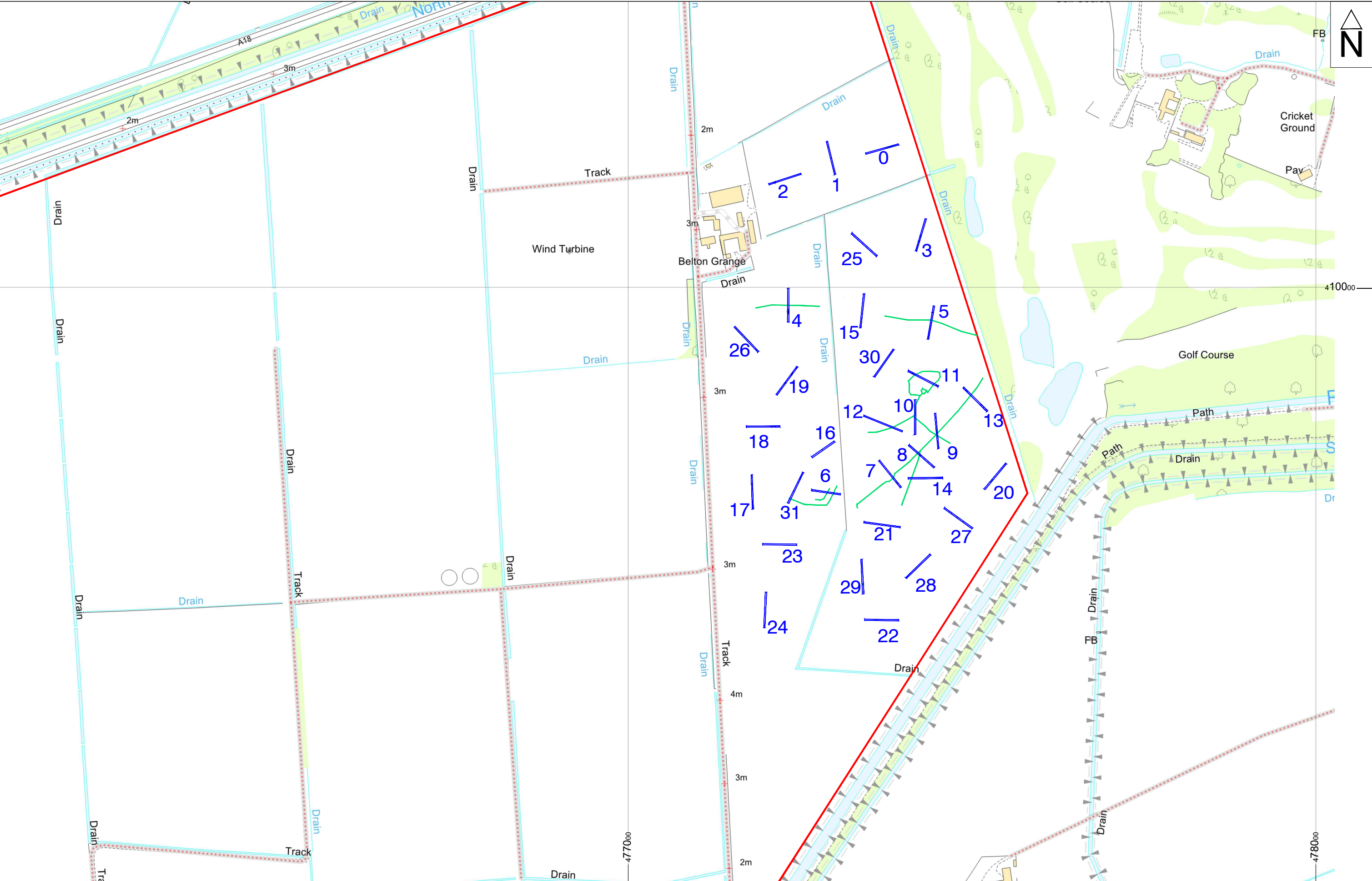
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






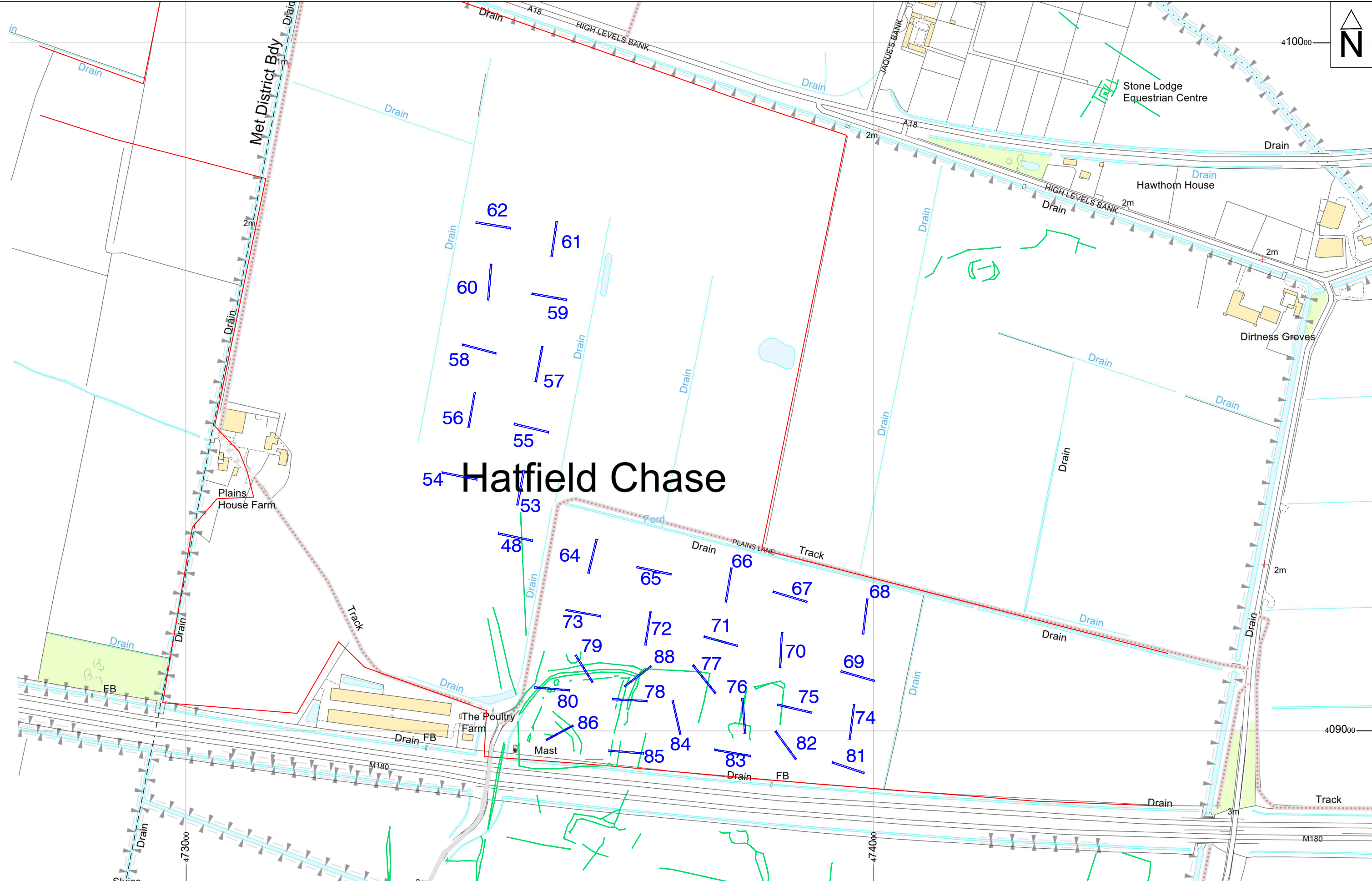


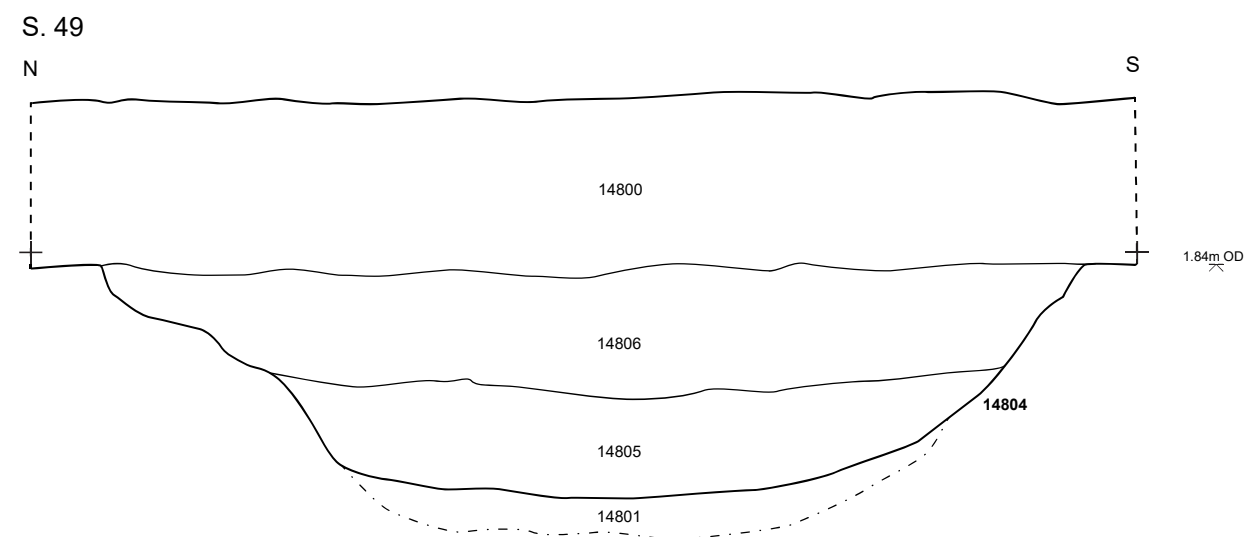
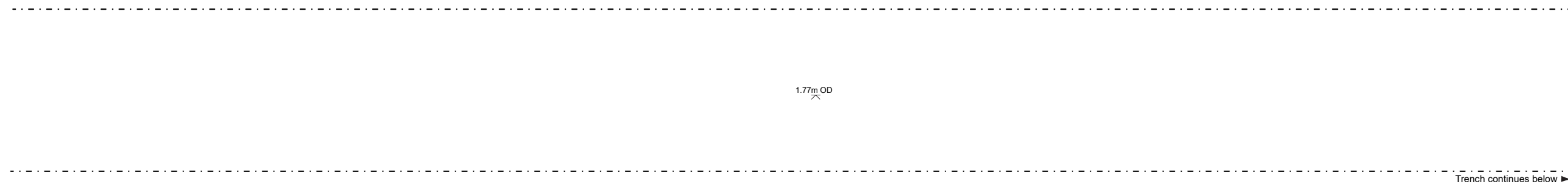
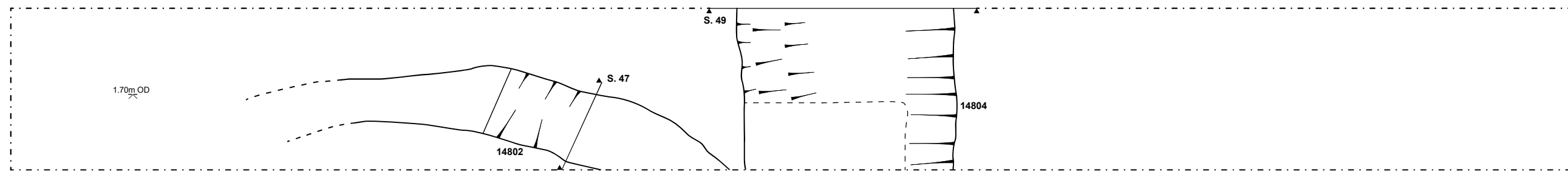
	SITE BOUNDARY		INACCESSIBLE TRENCHES		
	TRIAL TRENCH		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE		
	CROPMARKS				



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	Fig. 3.	 TRIAL TRENCH			
	Trenching Area 2 showing position of trenches	 CROPMARKS			





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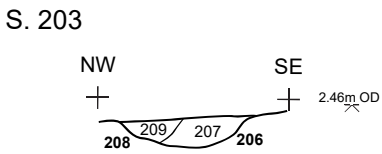
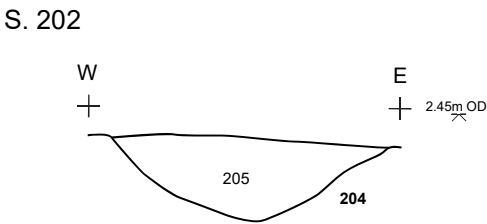
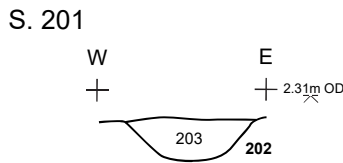
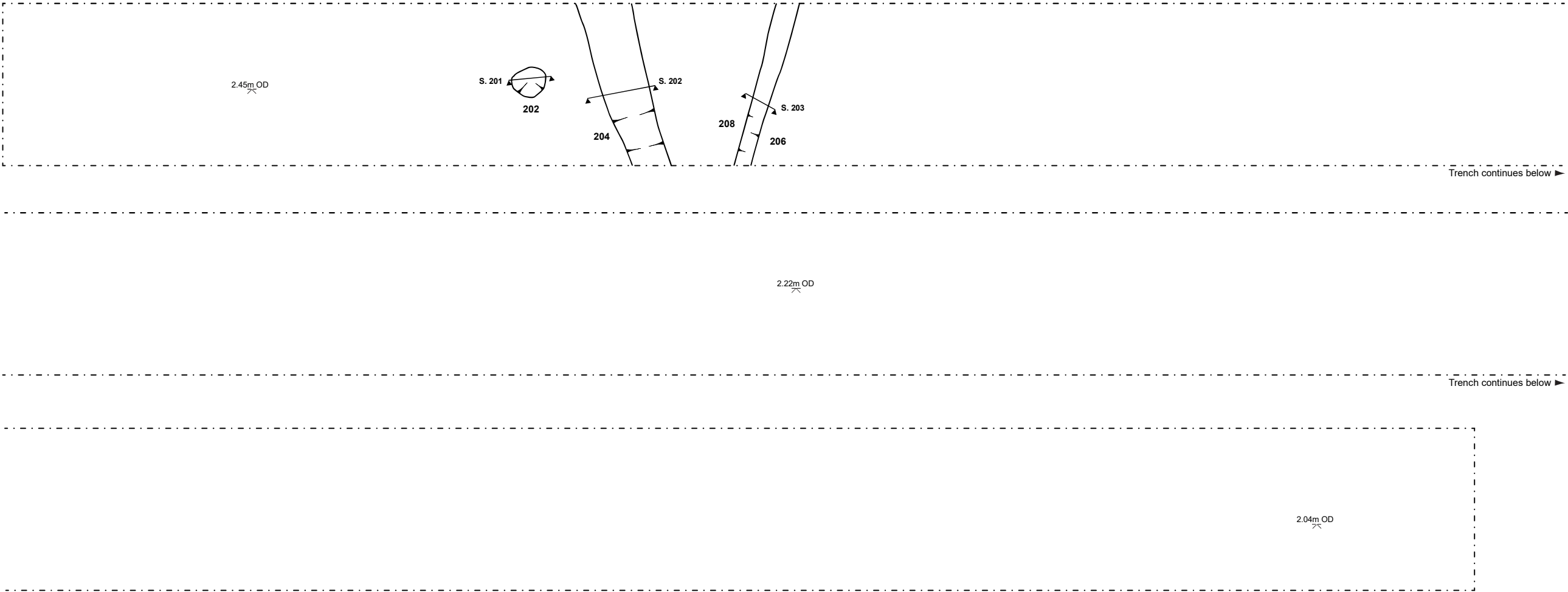
Fig. 5

Trench 148

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)





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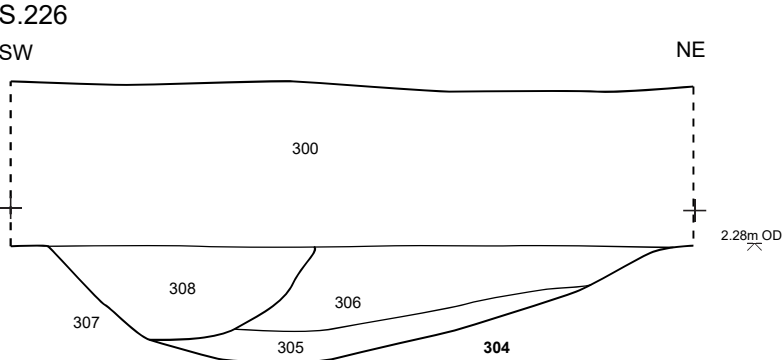
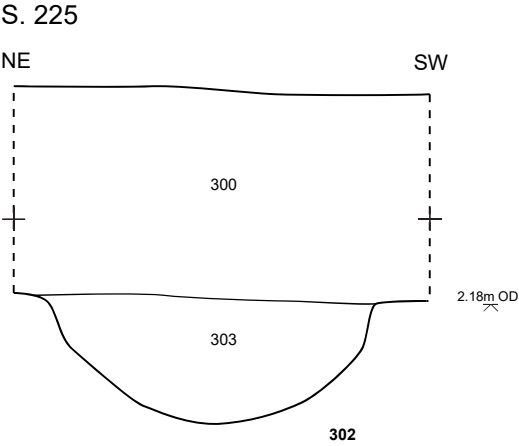
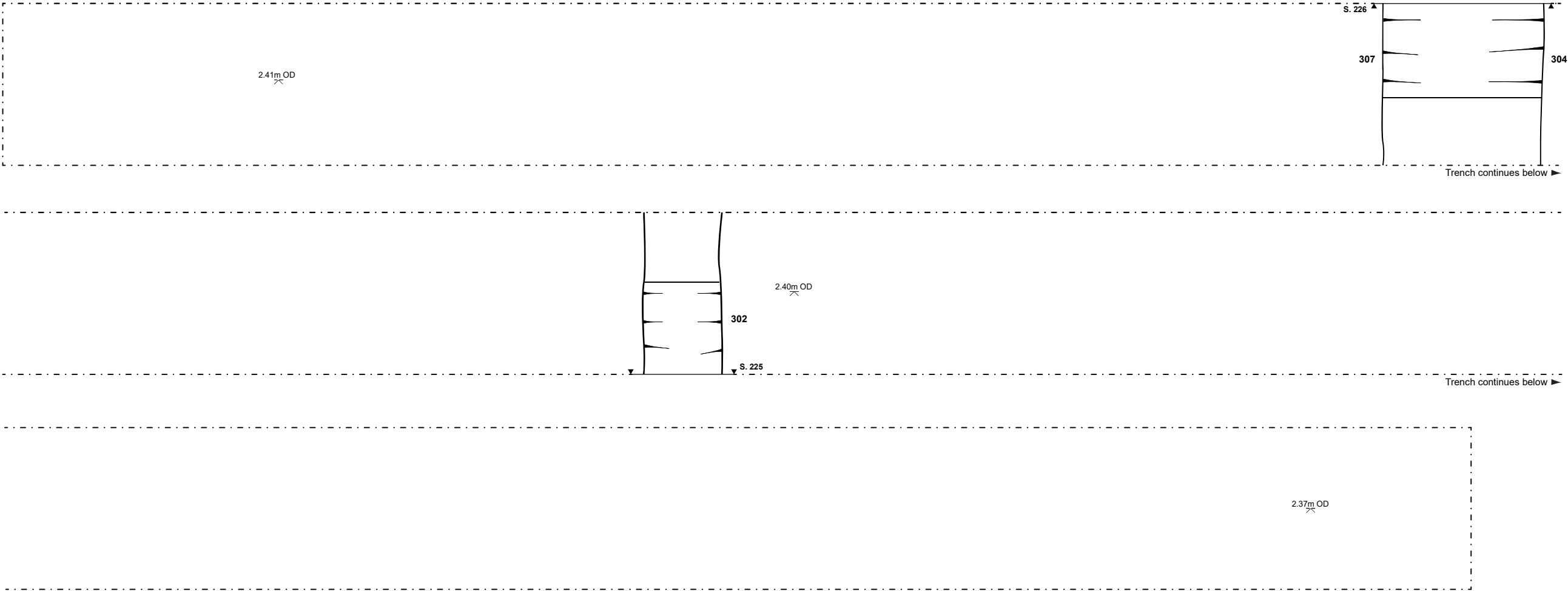
Fig. 6

Trench 2

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Sections 0 1m (1:20)





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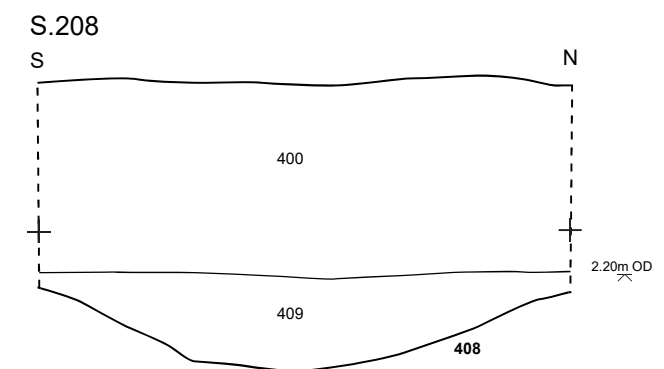
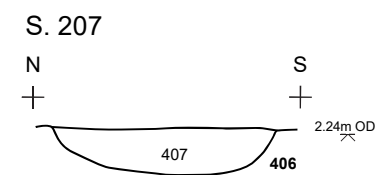
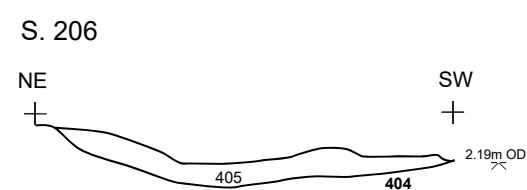
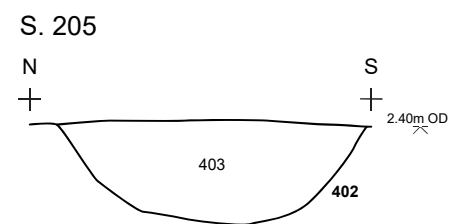
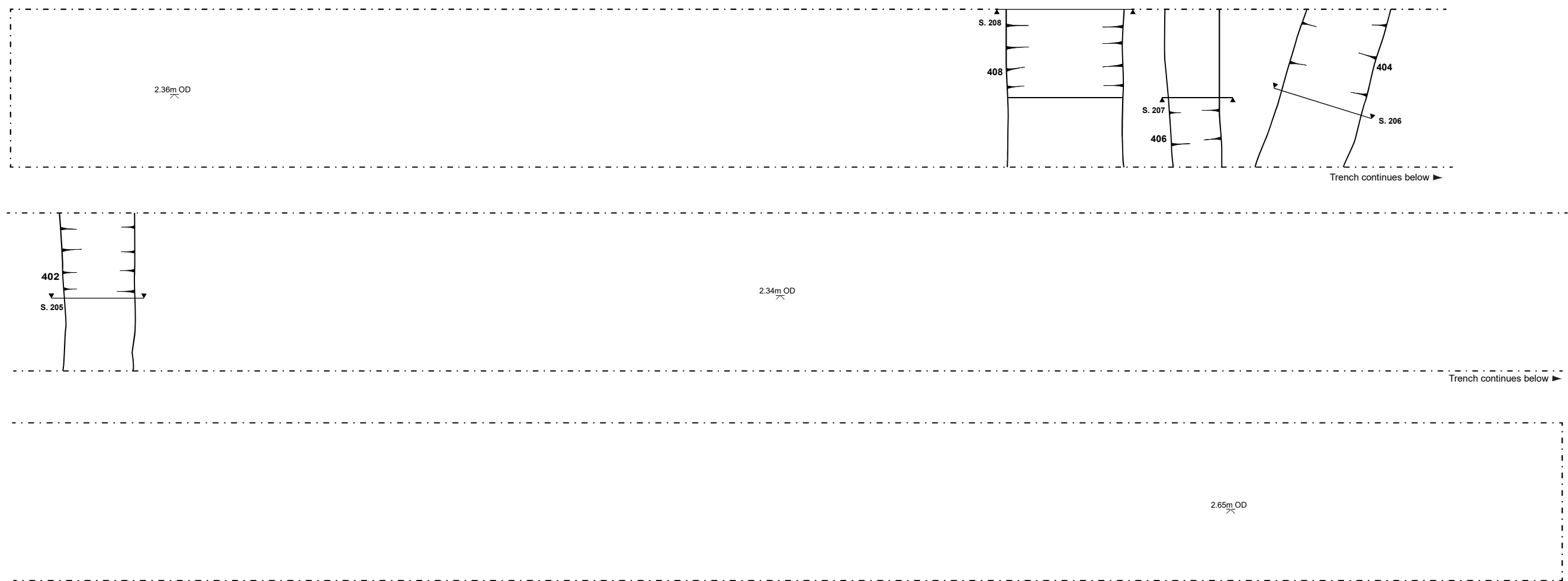
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Fig. 7

Trench 3

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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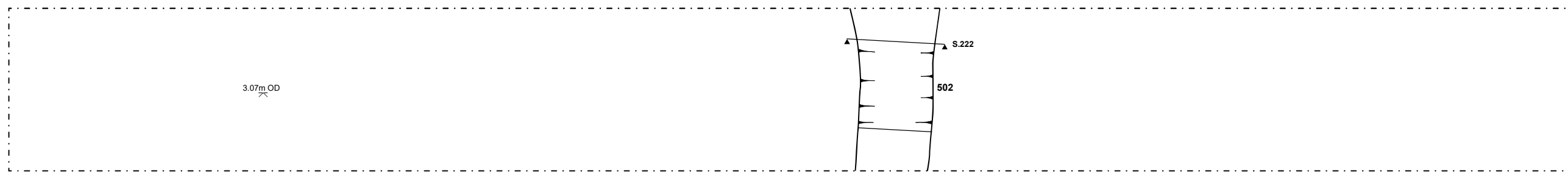
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Fig. 8

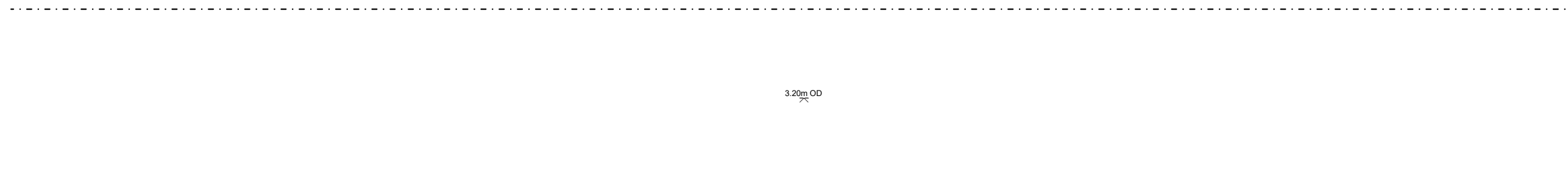
Trench 4

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

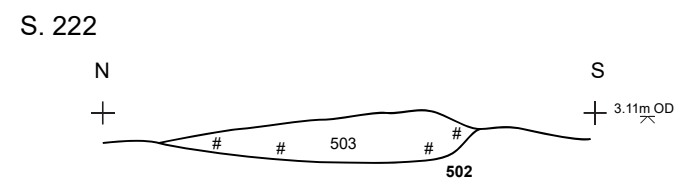
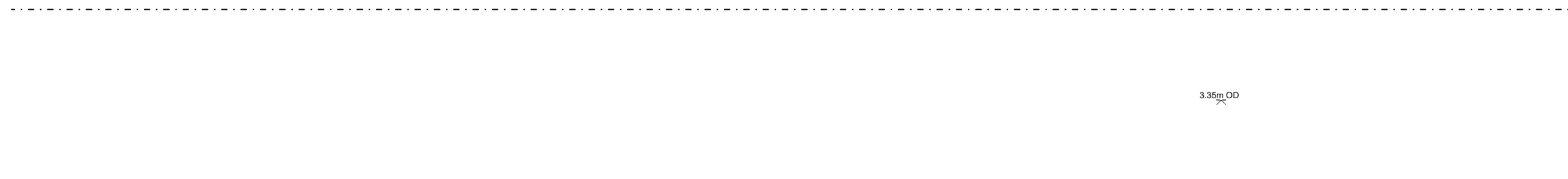
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



Trench continues below ►



Trench continues below ►



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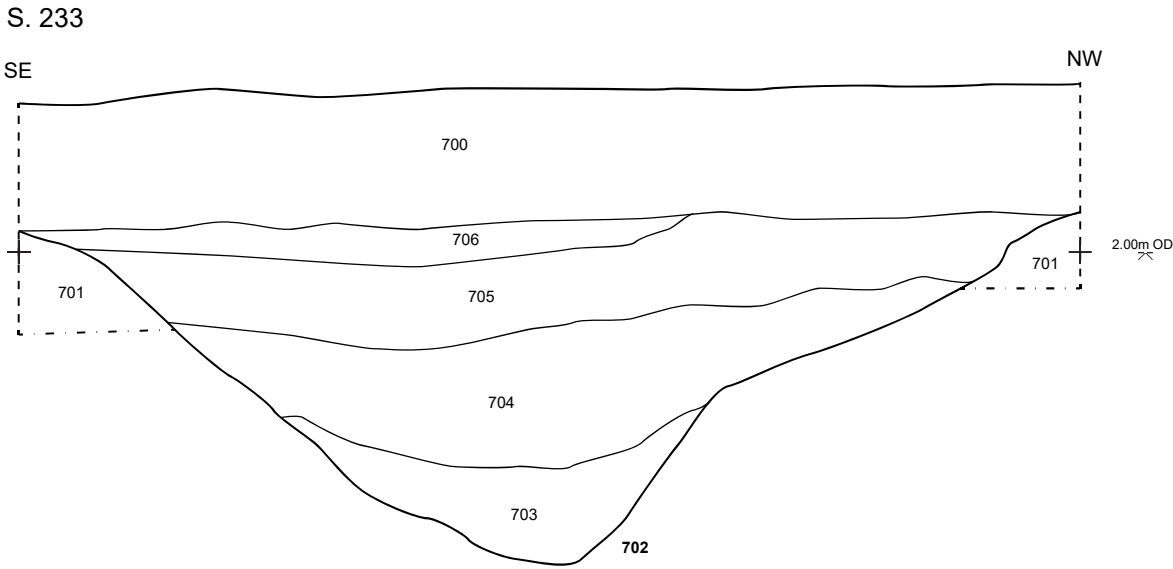
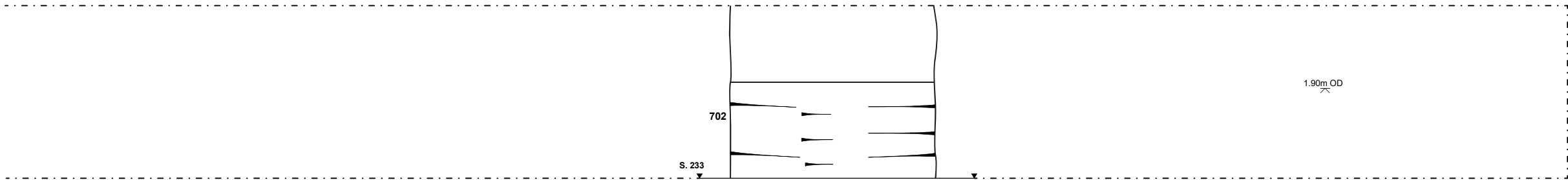
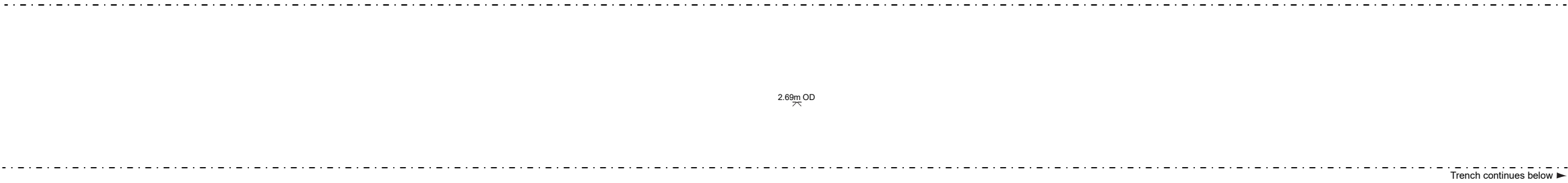
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Fig. 9

Trench 5

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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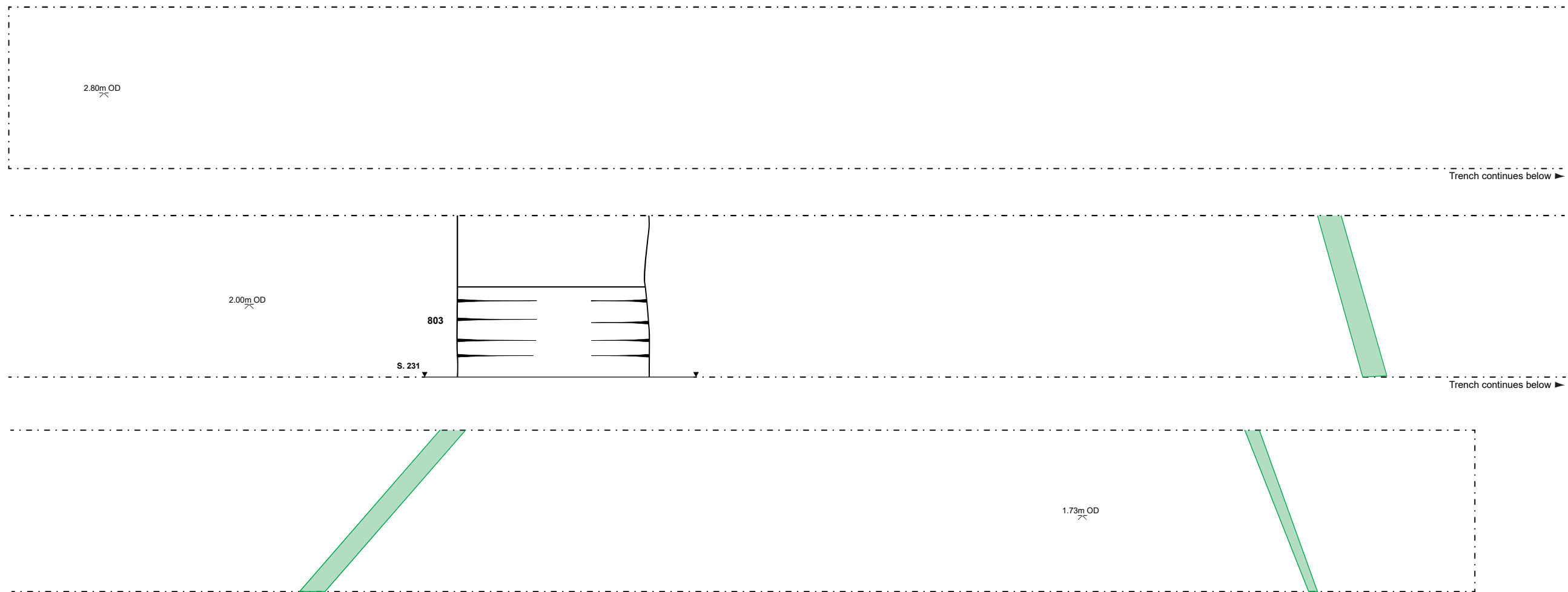
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Fig. 10

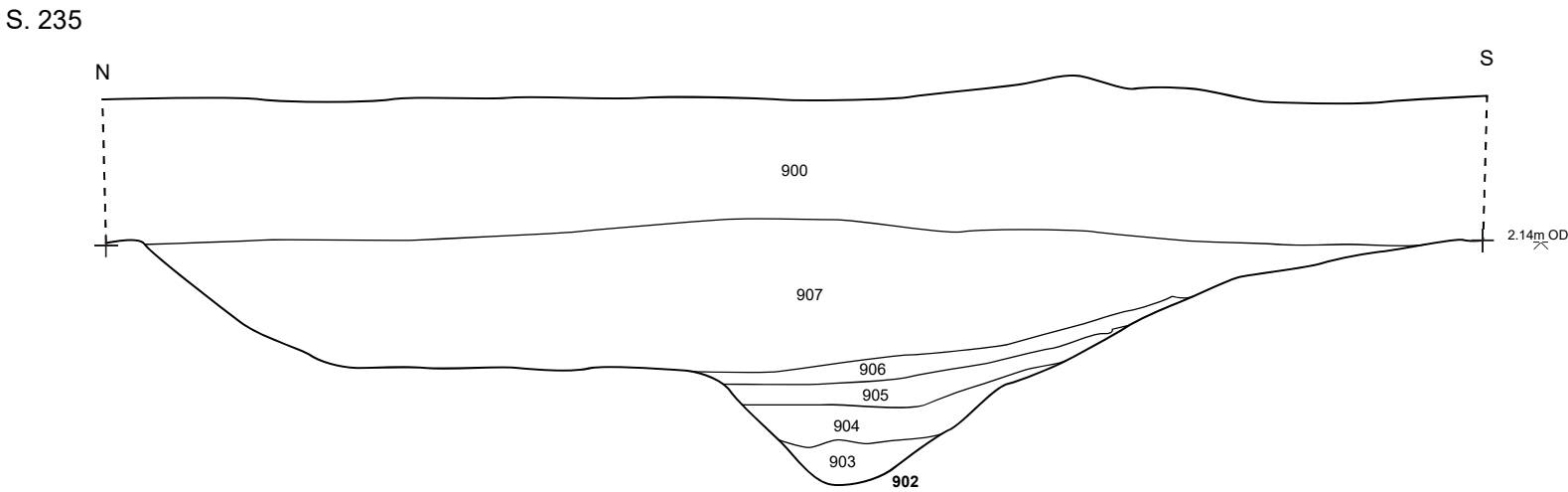
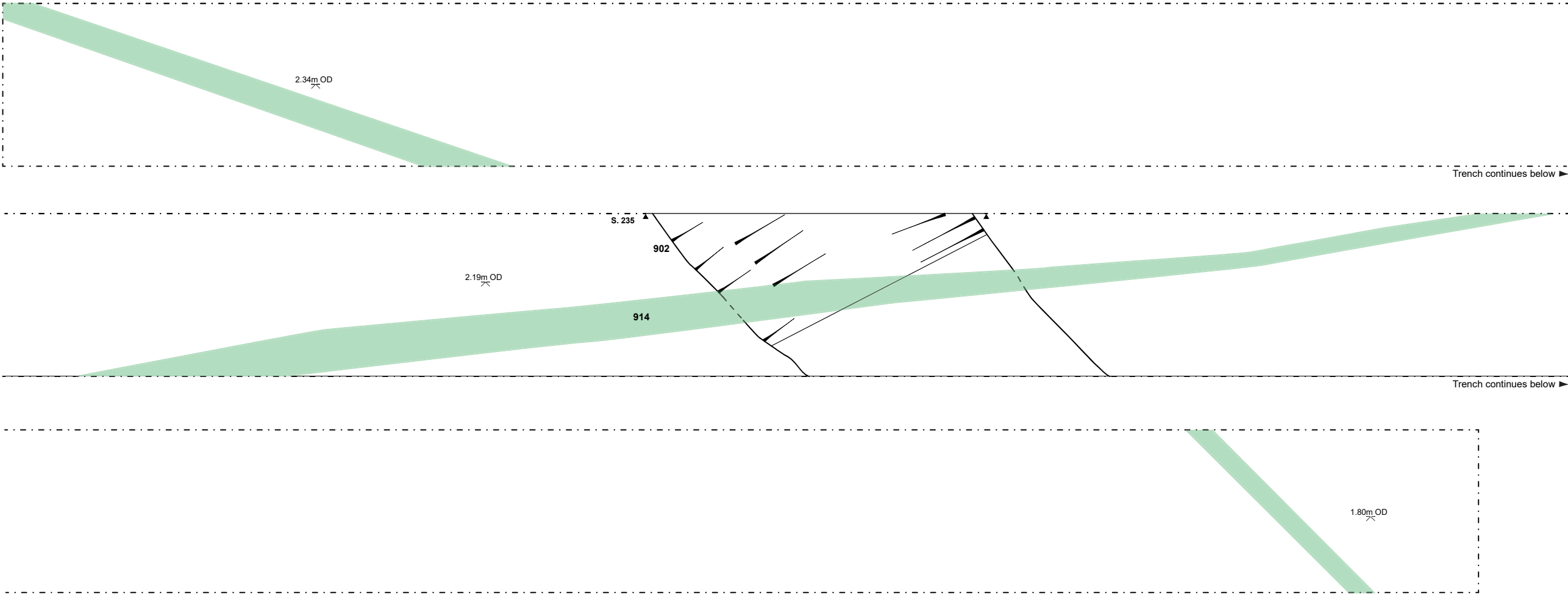
Trench 7

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



A horizontal scale bar with a vertical tick at the left end labeled '0' and a vertical tick at the right end labeled '1m (1:20)'.



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Fig. 12

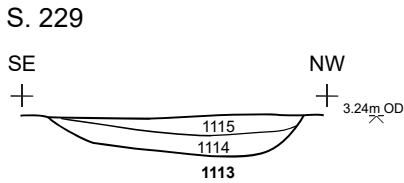
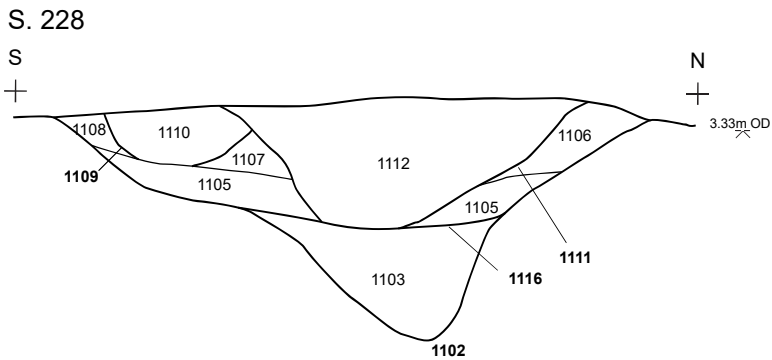
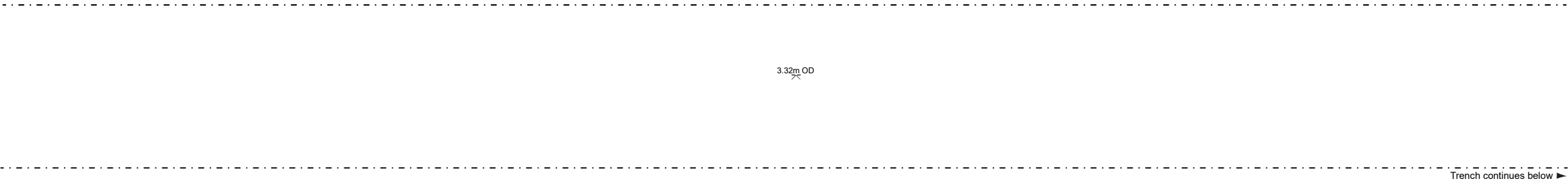
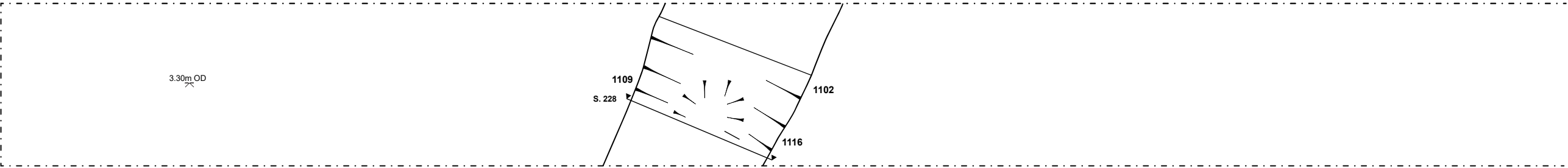
Trench 9

Key

LAND DRAIN

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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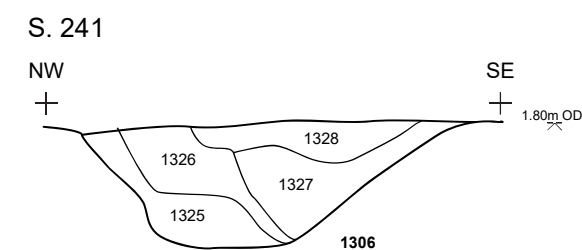
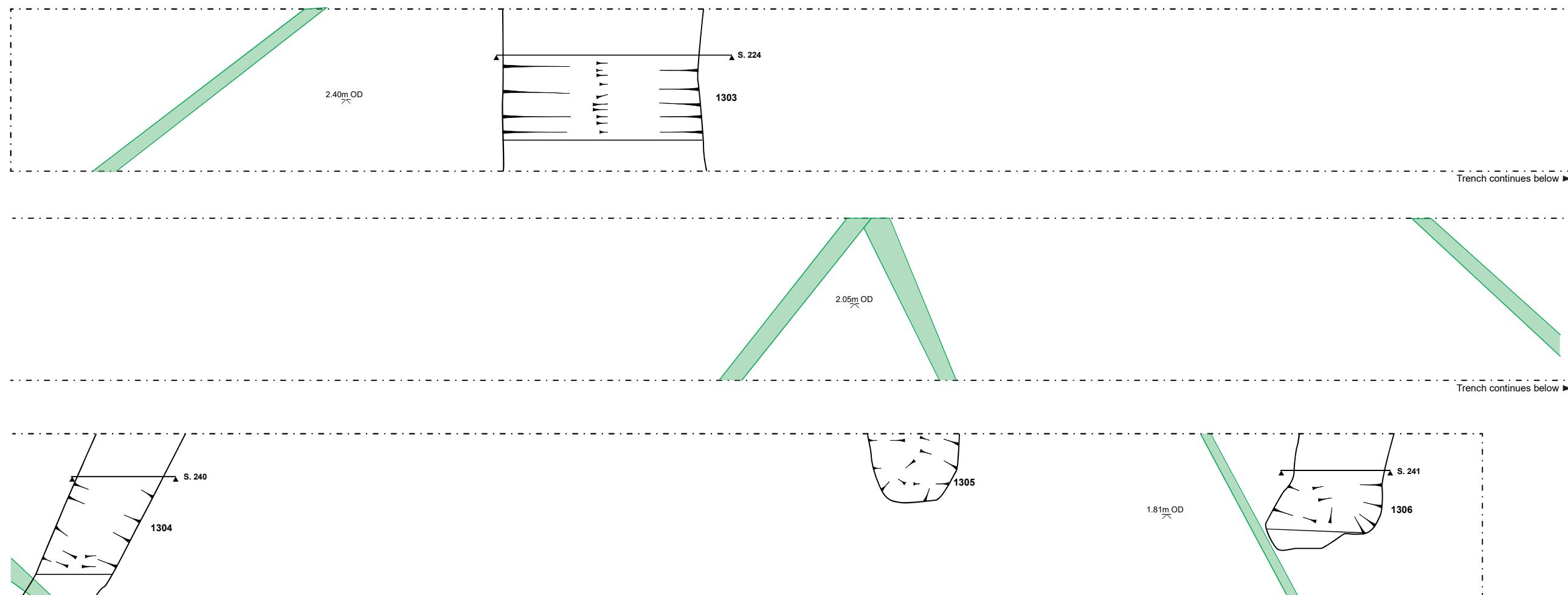
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Fig. 13

Trench 11

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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Fig. 14

Trench 13

Key



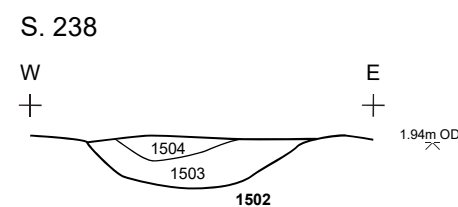
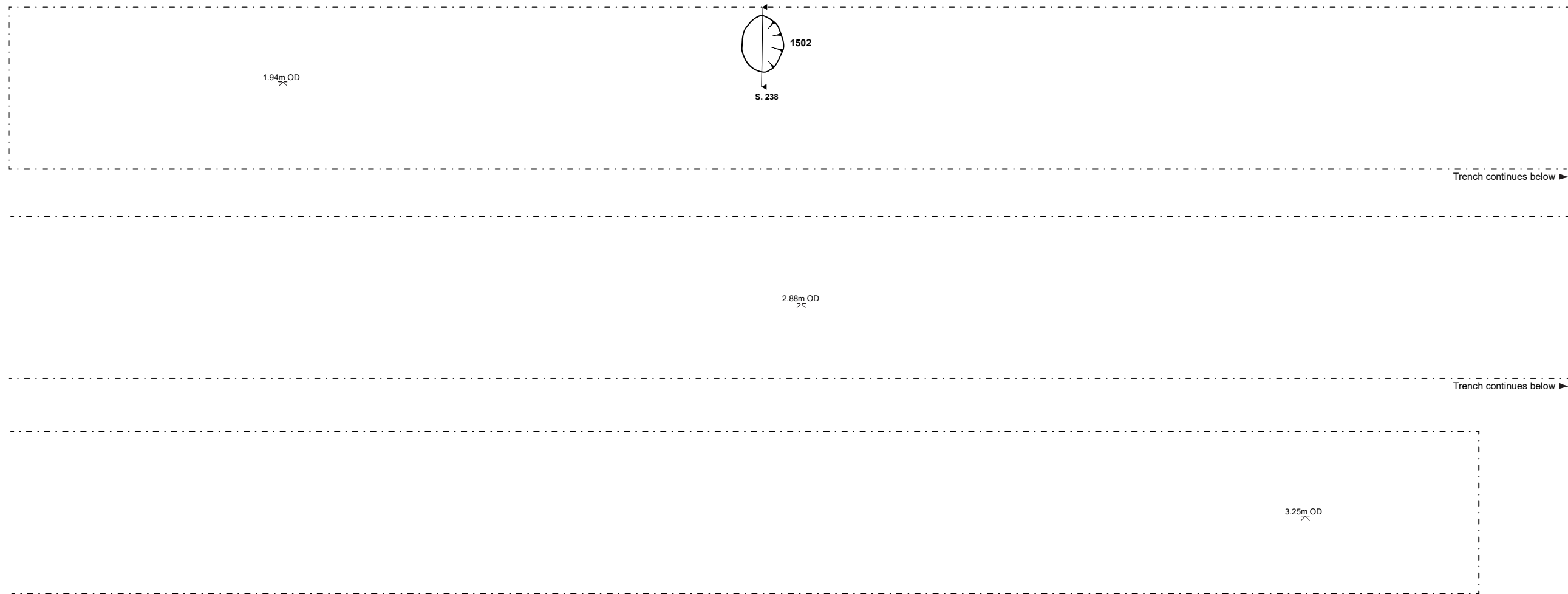
Plans

0 2m (1:50)

Sections

0 1m (1:20)





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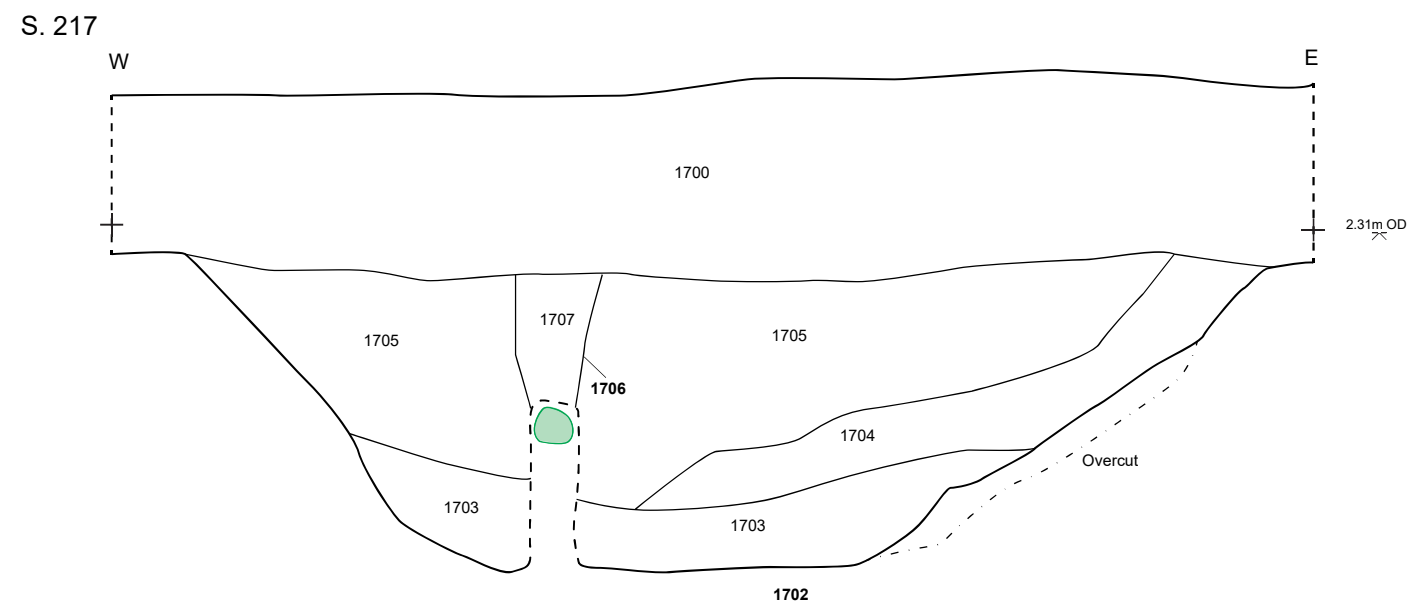
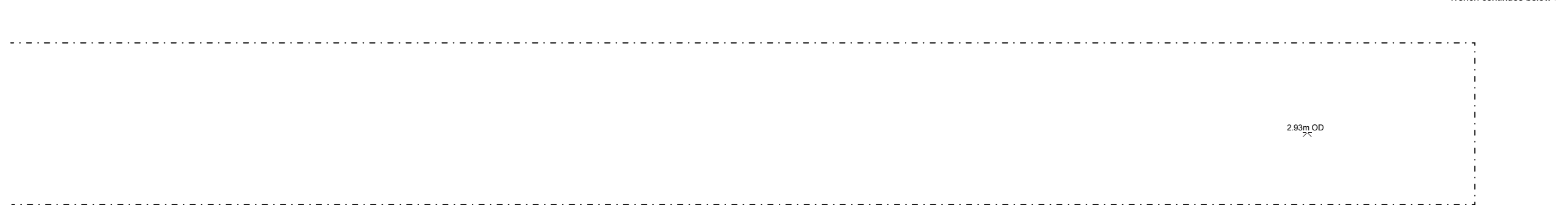
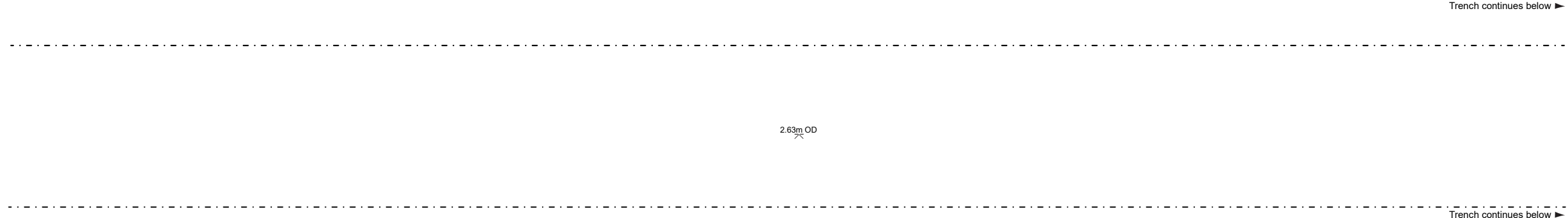
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Fig. 15

Trench 15

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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Fig. 16

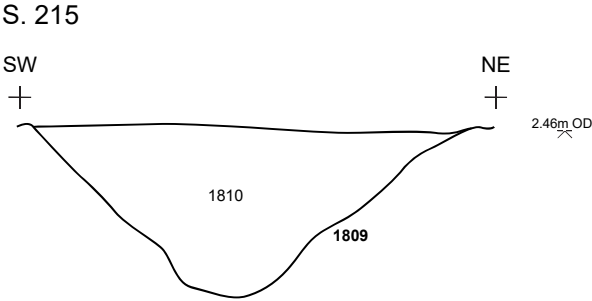
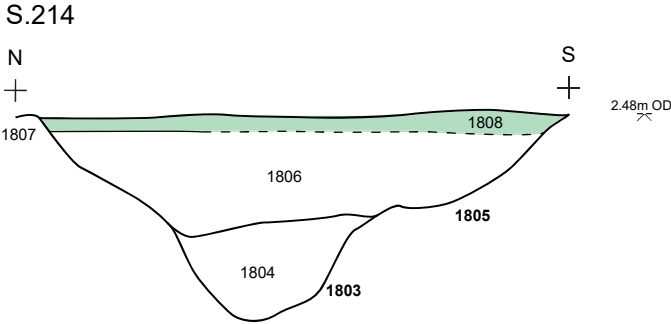
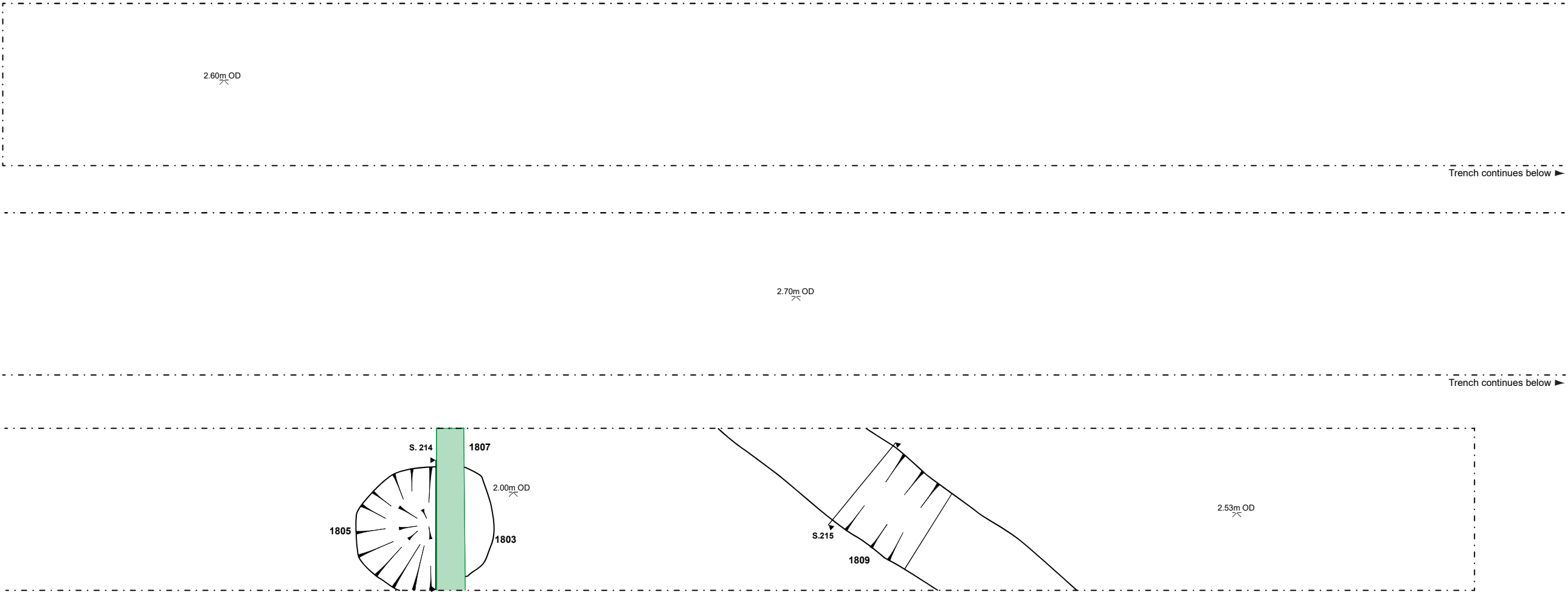
Trench 17

Key



Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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Fig. 17

Trench 18

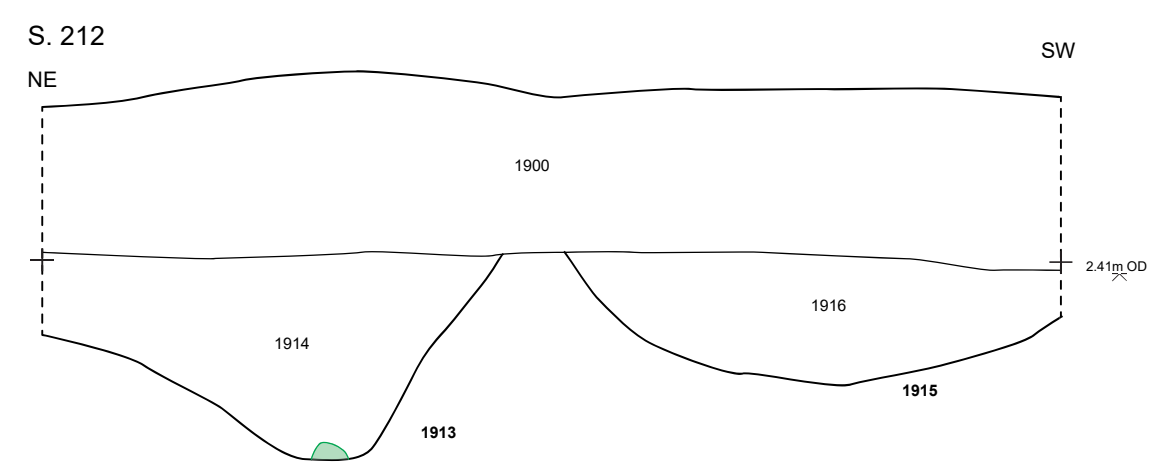
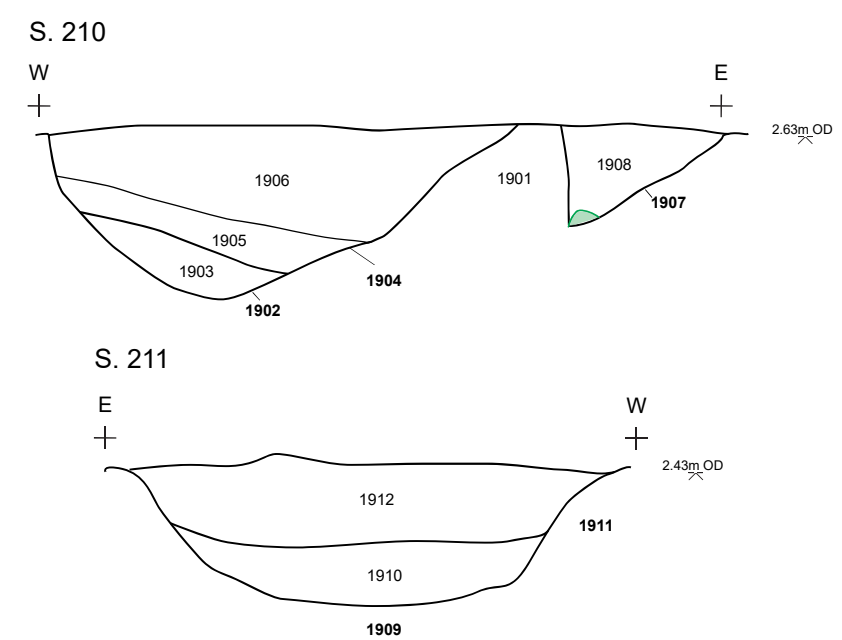
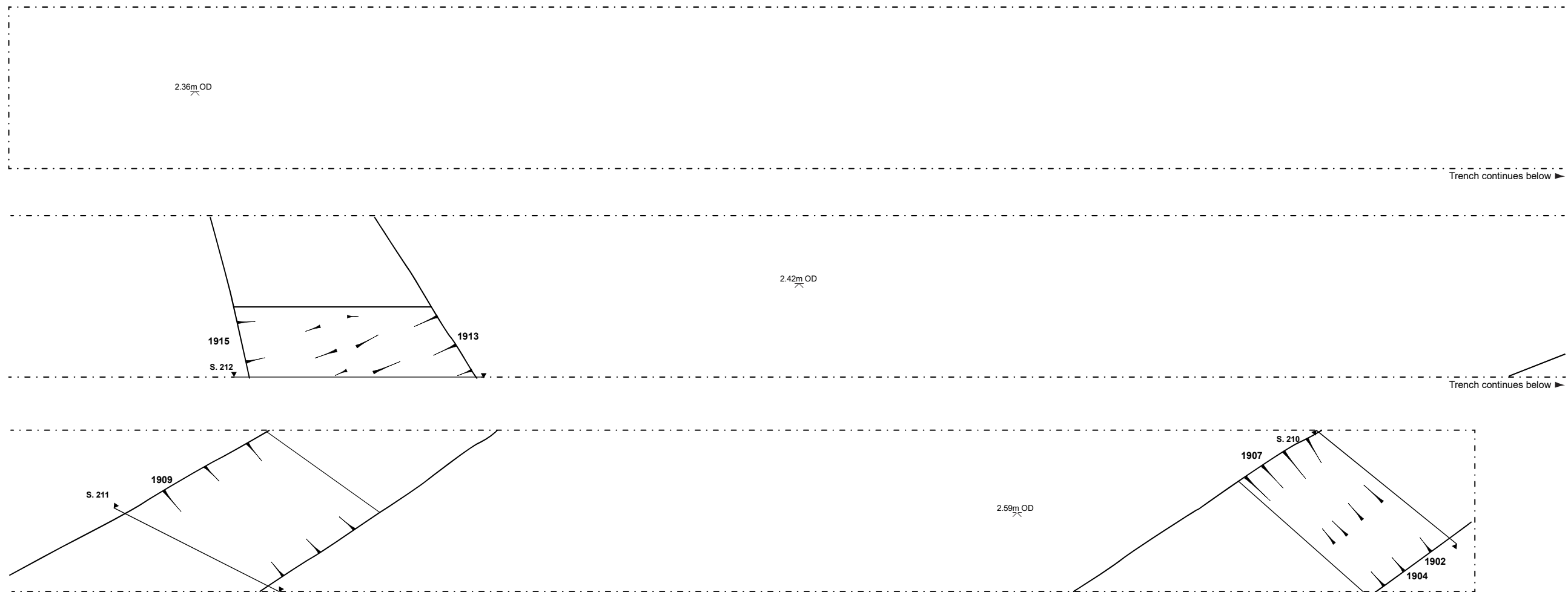
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Key

 LAND DRAIN

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

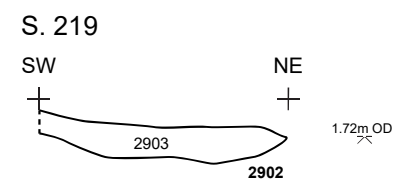


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Fig. 18	
Trench 19	

 LAND DRAIN

Plans	0	2m (1:50)
Sections	0	1m (1:20)



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Fig. 19

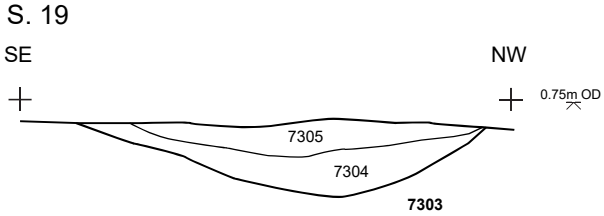
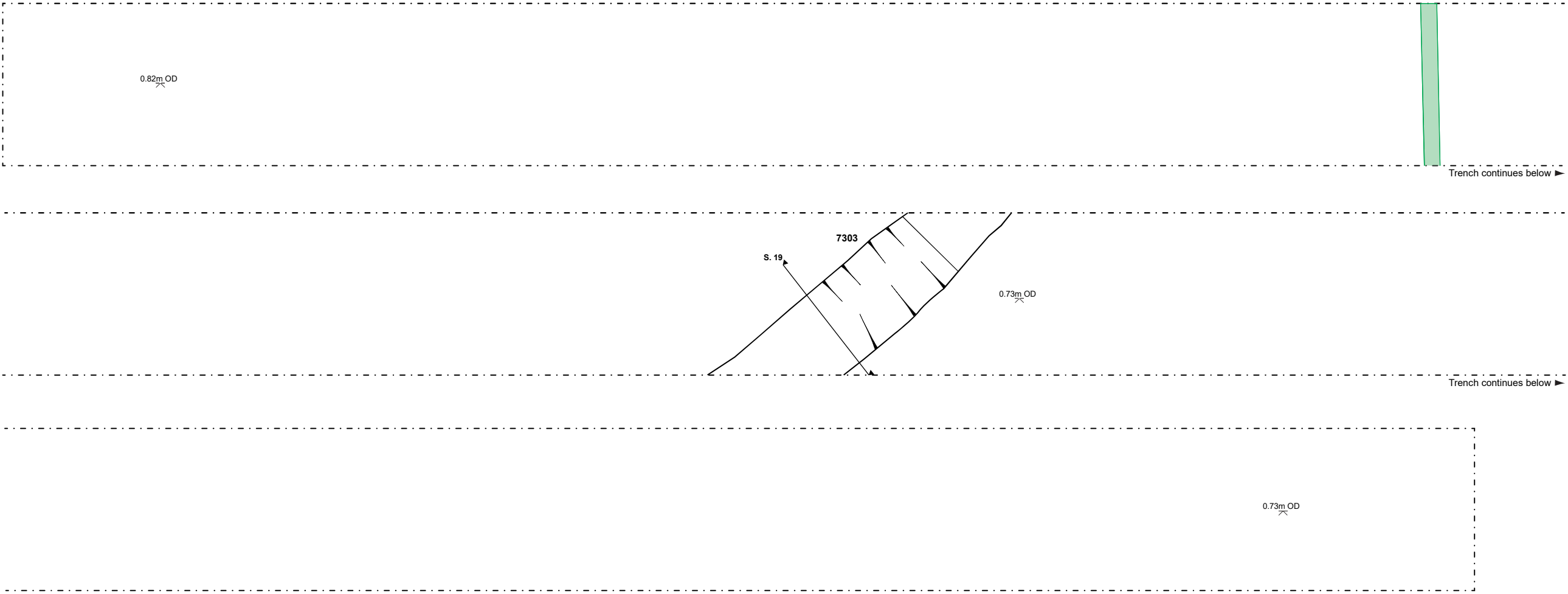
Trench 29

Key



Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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Fig. 20

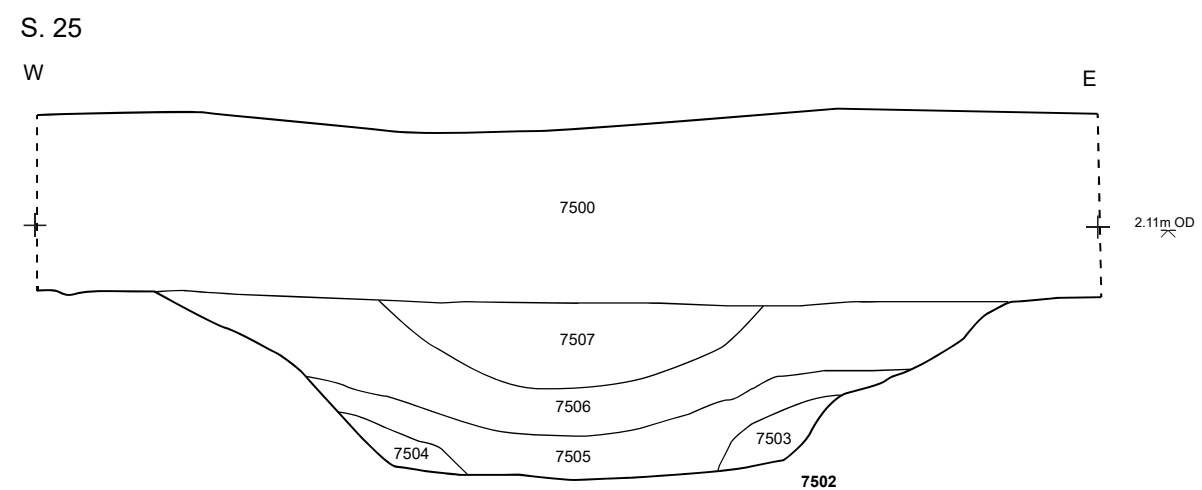
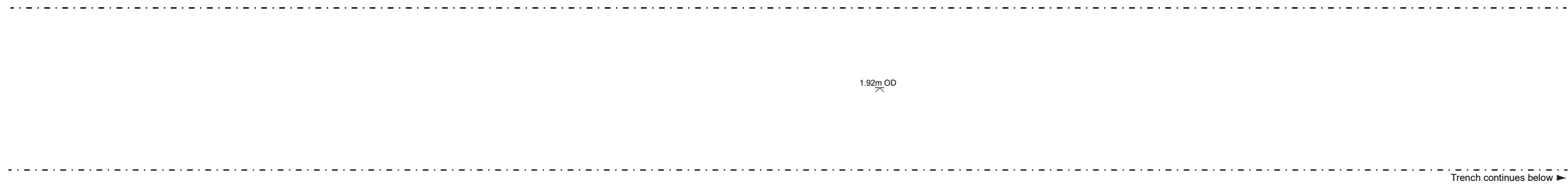
Trench 73

Key

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Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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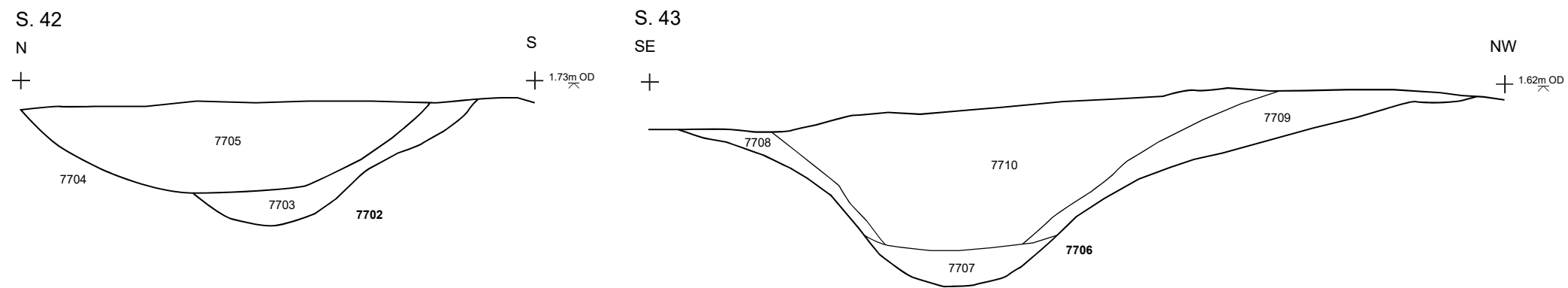
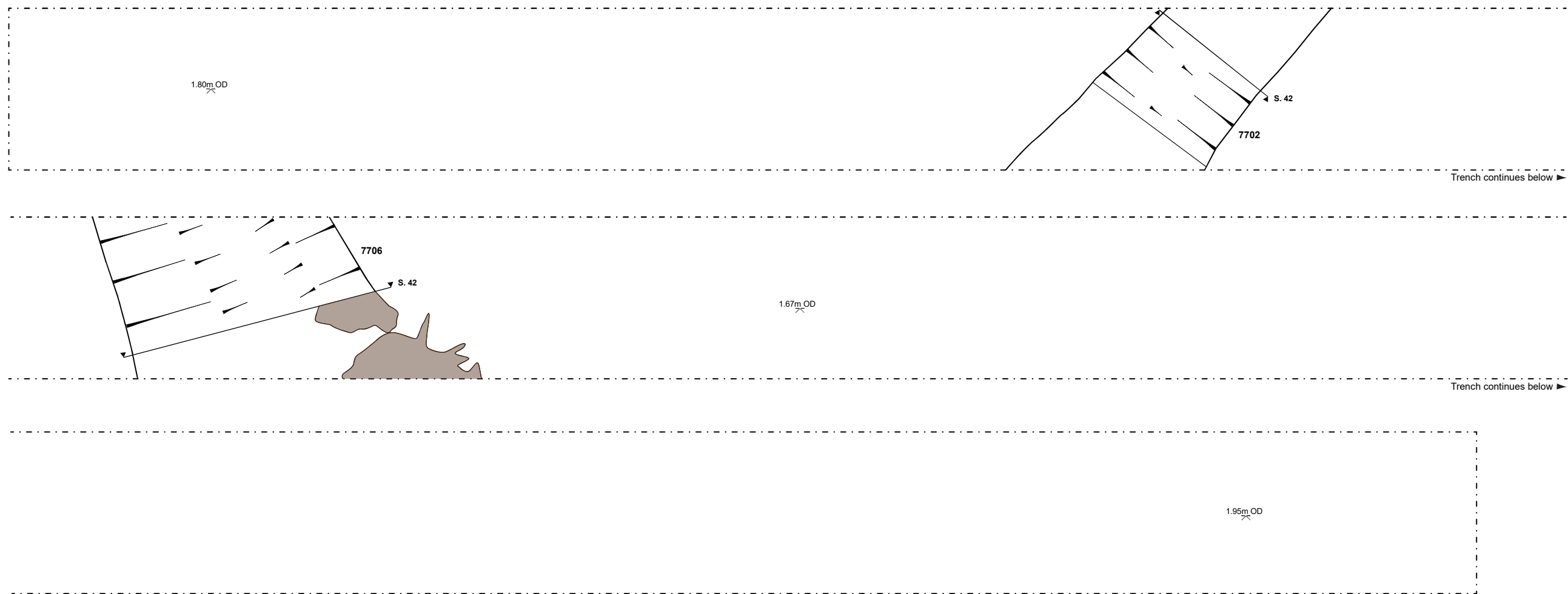
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Fig. 21

Trench 75

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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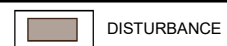
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Project Code: TWB24

Fig. 22

Trench 77

Key



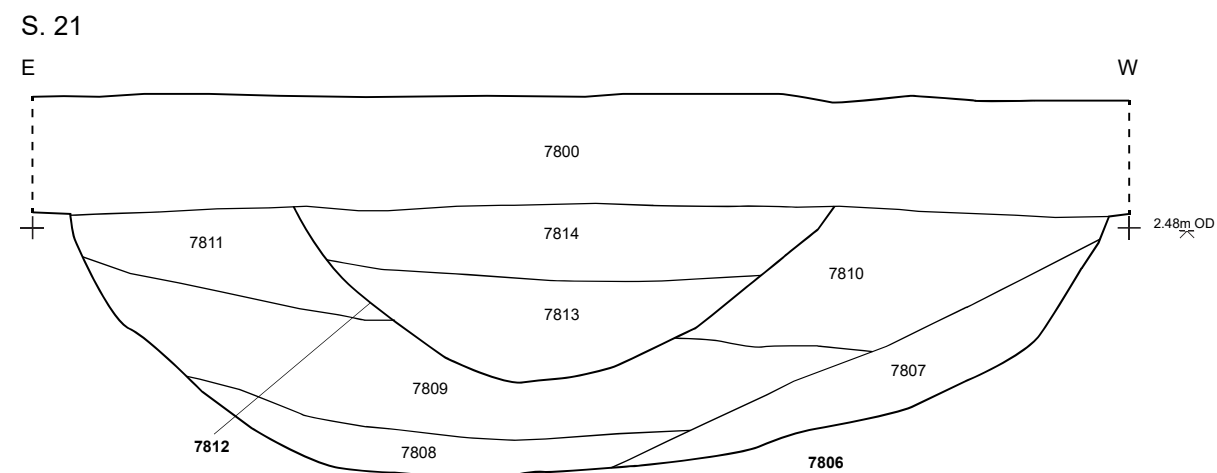
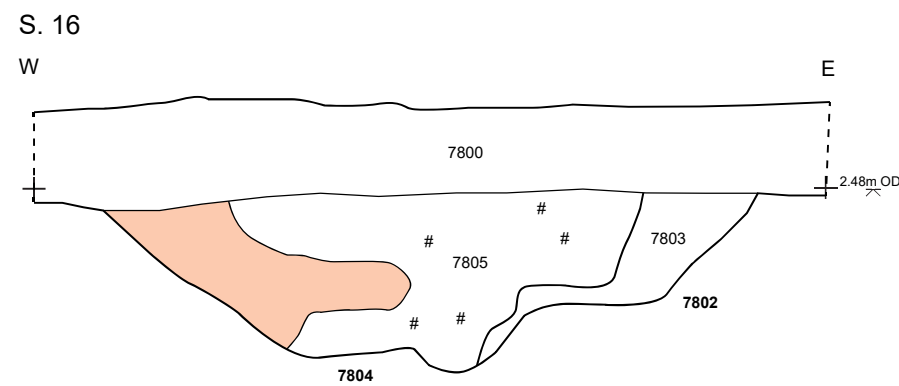
Plans

0 2m (1:50)

Sections

0 1m (1:20)





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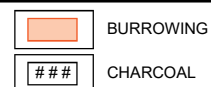
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Project Code: TWB24

Fig. 23

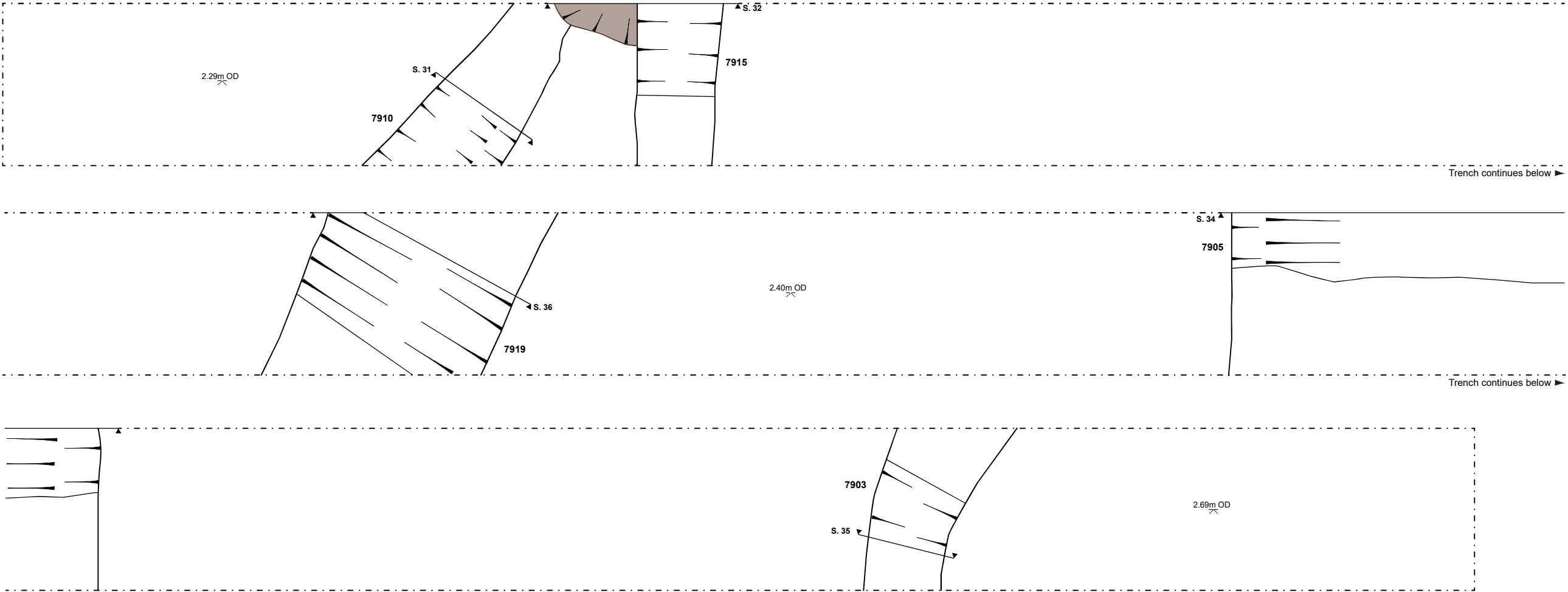
Trench 78

Key



Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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Fig. 24

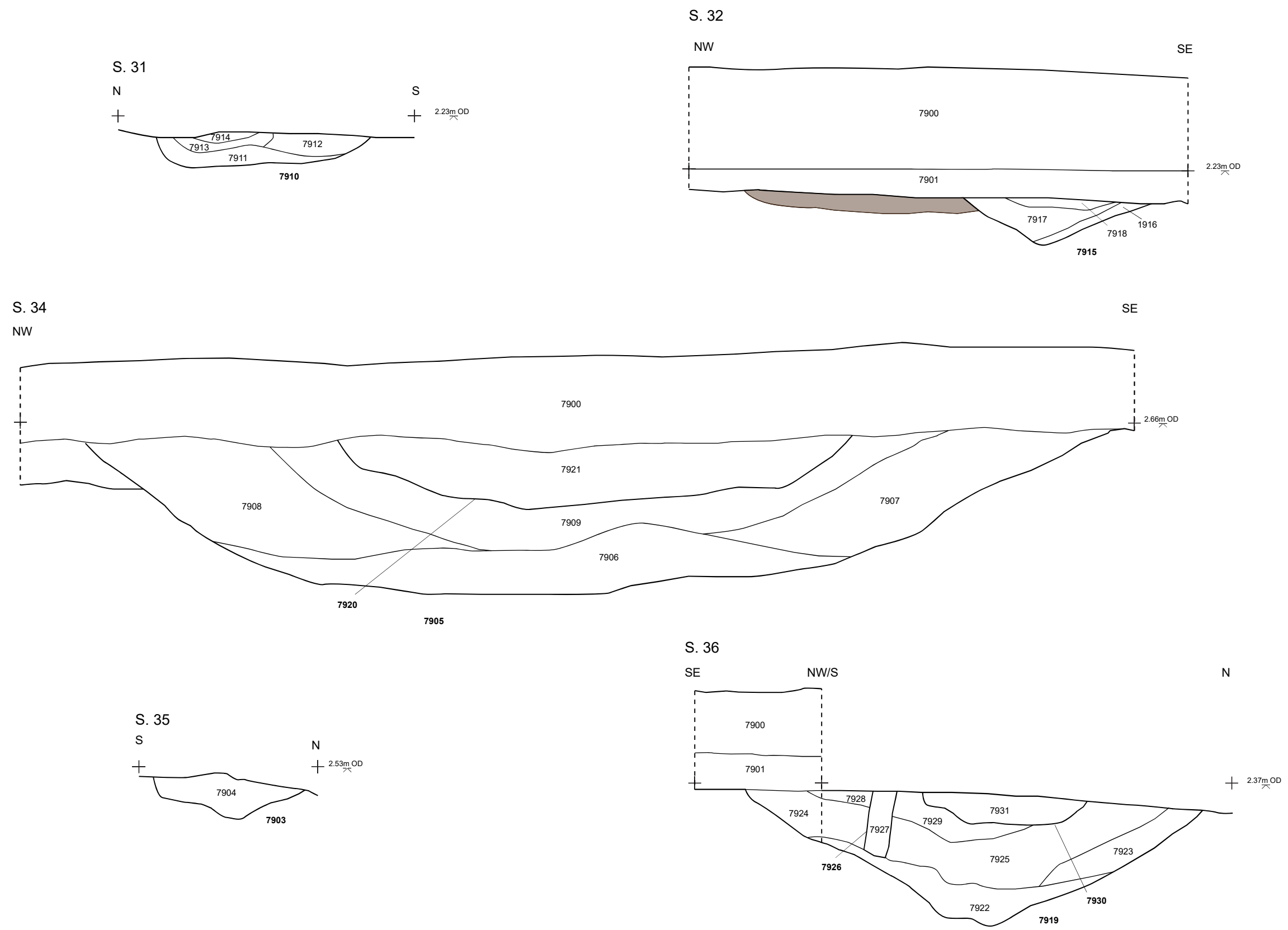
Trench 79 plan

Key

ROOTING

Plans

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Fig. 25

Trench 79 sections

Key

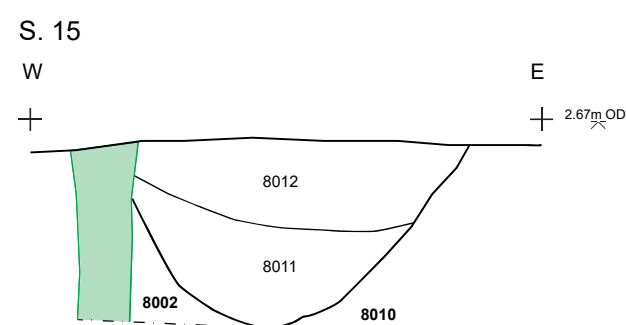
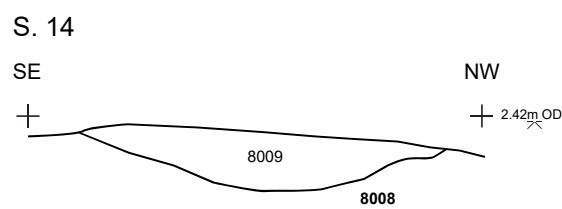
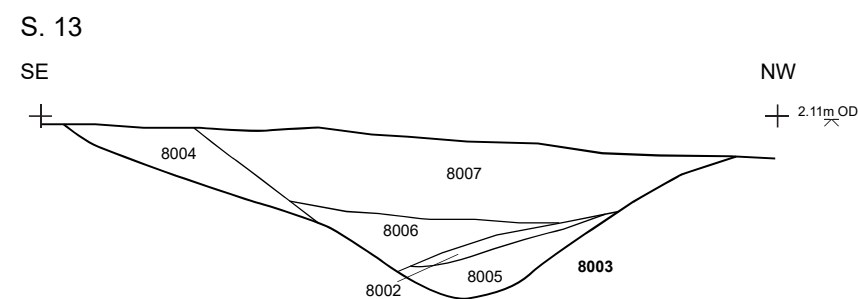


ROOTING

Sections

0

1m (1:20)



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Fig. 26

Trench 80

Key



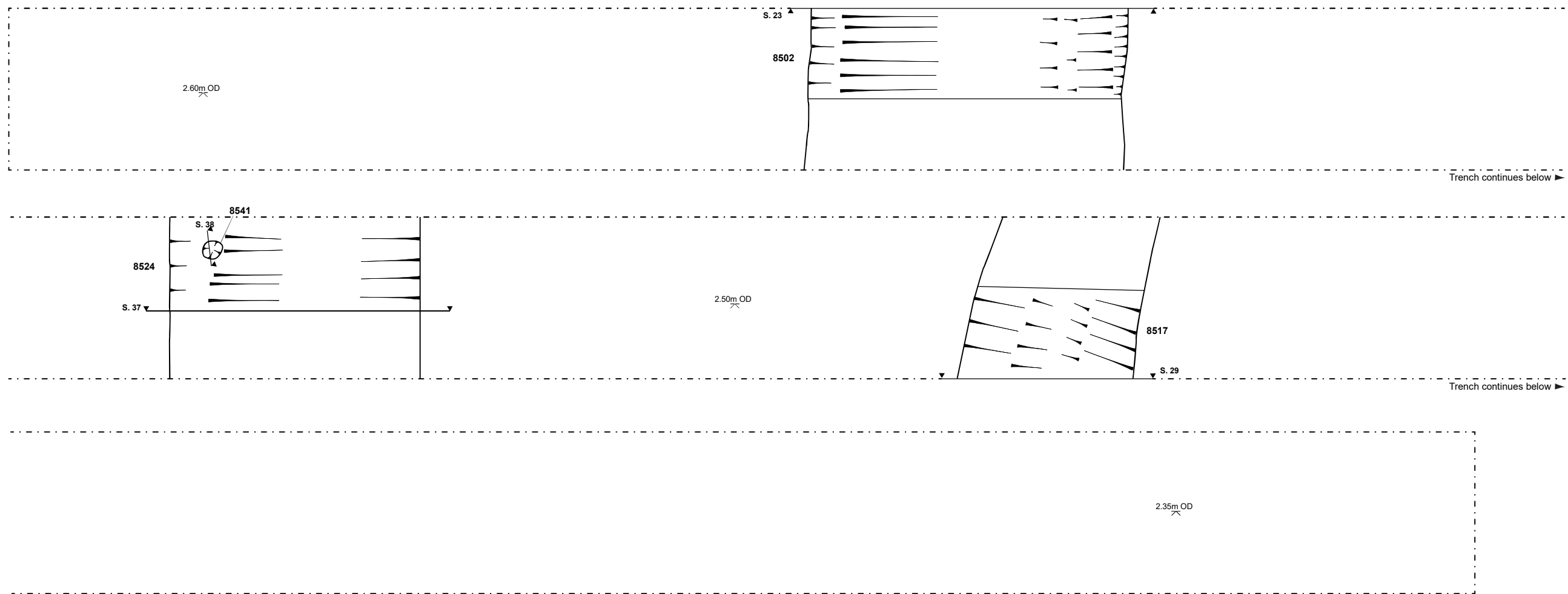
LAND DRAIN

Plans

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Sections

0 1m (1:20)



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Project No. *XO30*

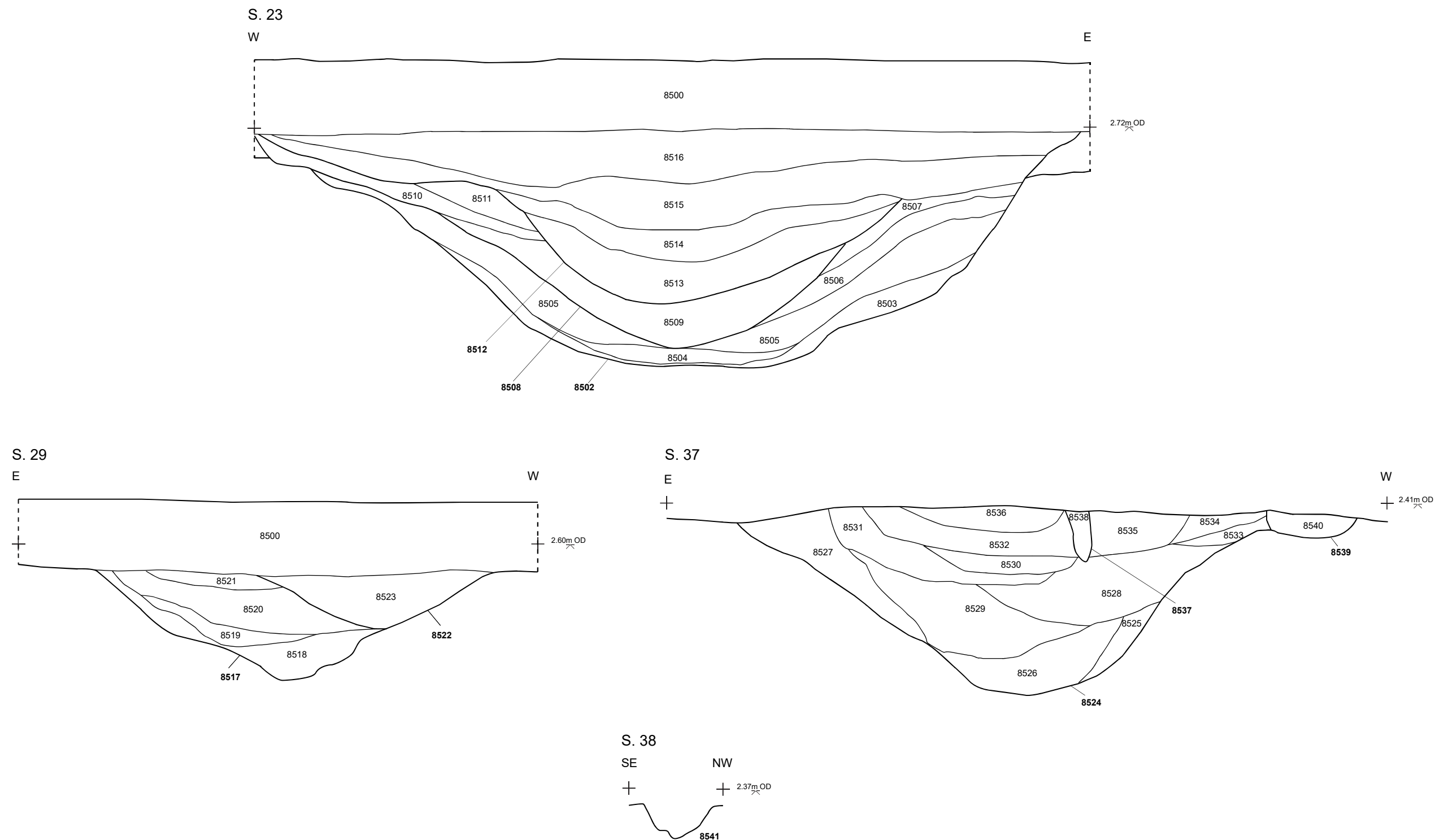
Project Code: *TWB24*

Fig. 27

Trench 85 plan

Plans

0 2m (1:50)



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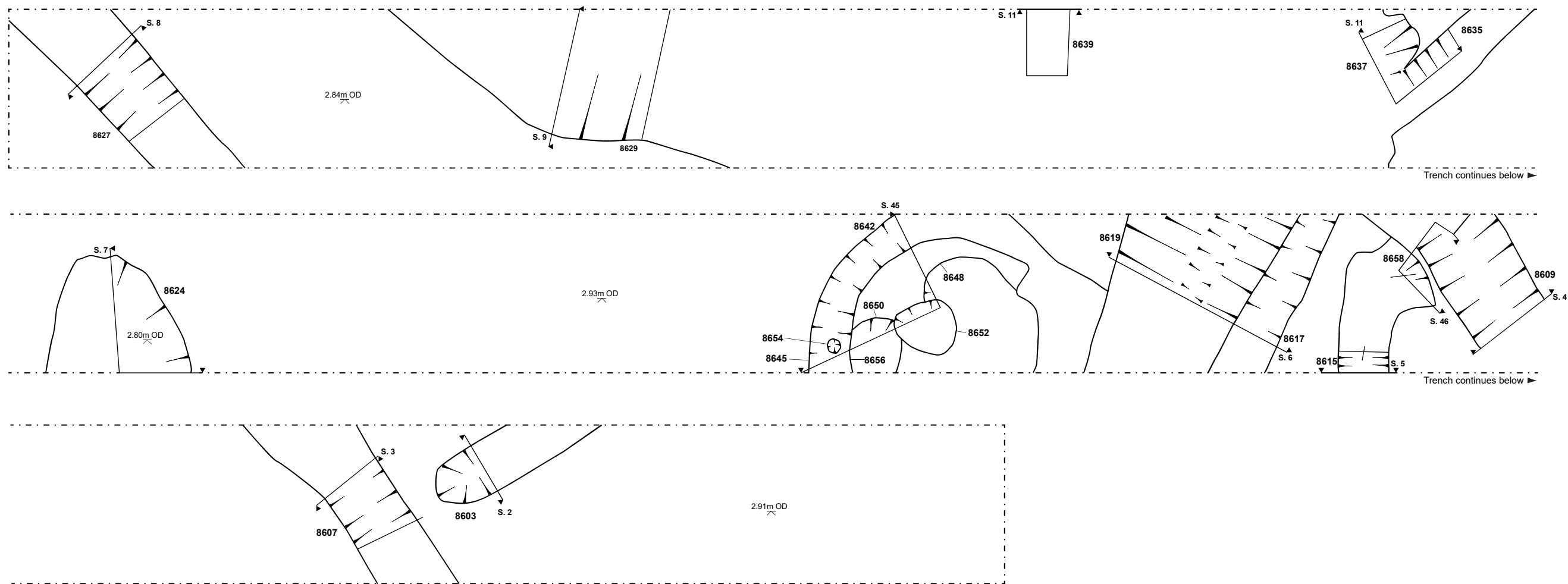
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Fig. 28

Trench 85 sections

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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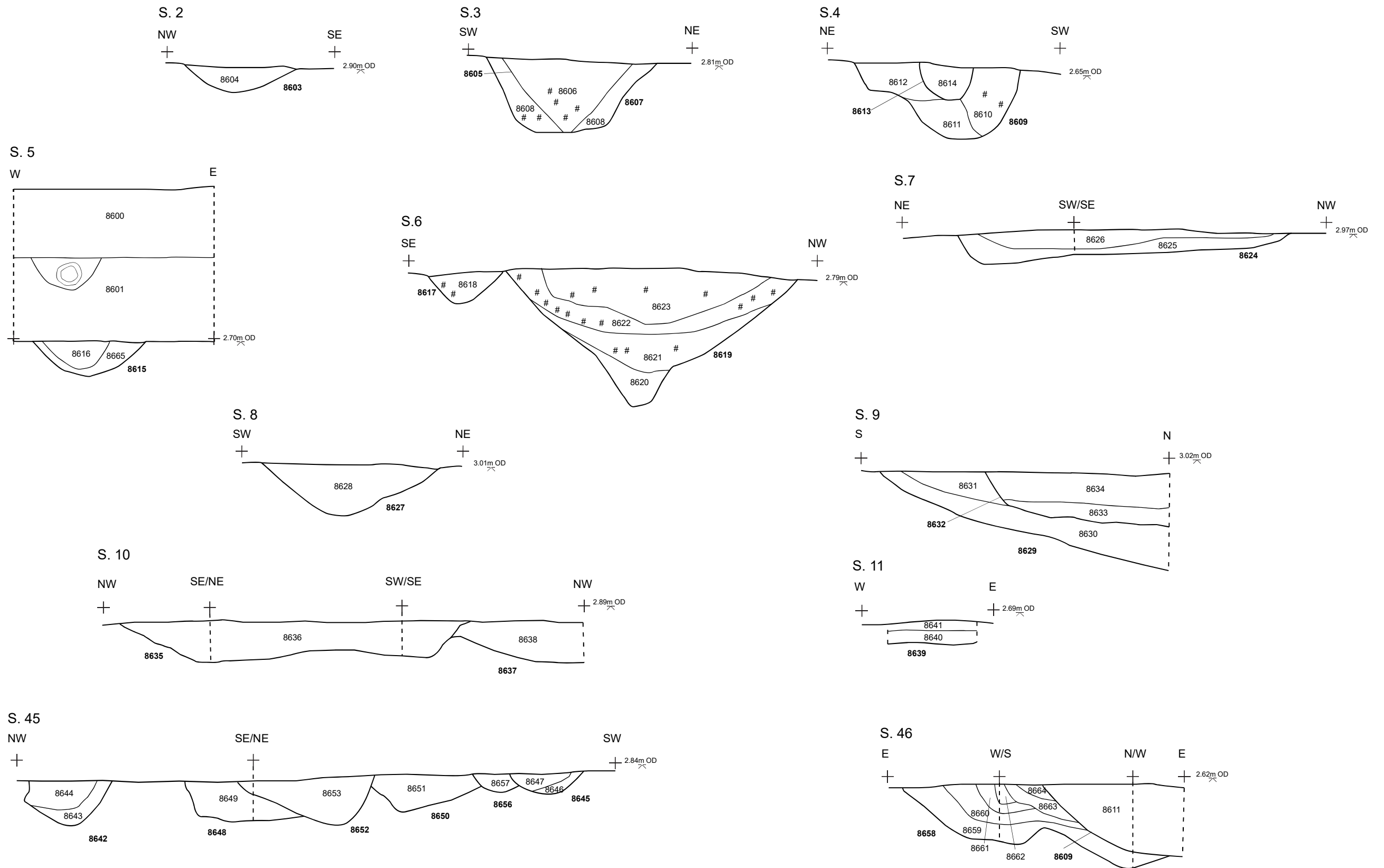
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Fig. 29

Trench 86 plan

Plans

0 2m (1:50)



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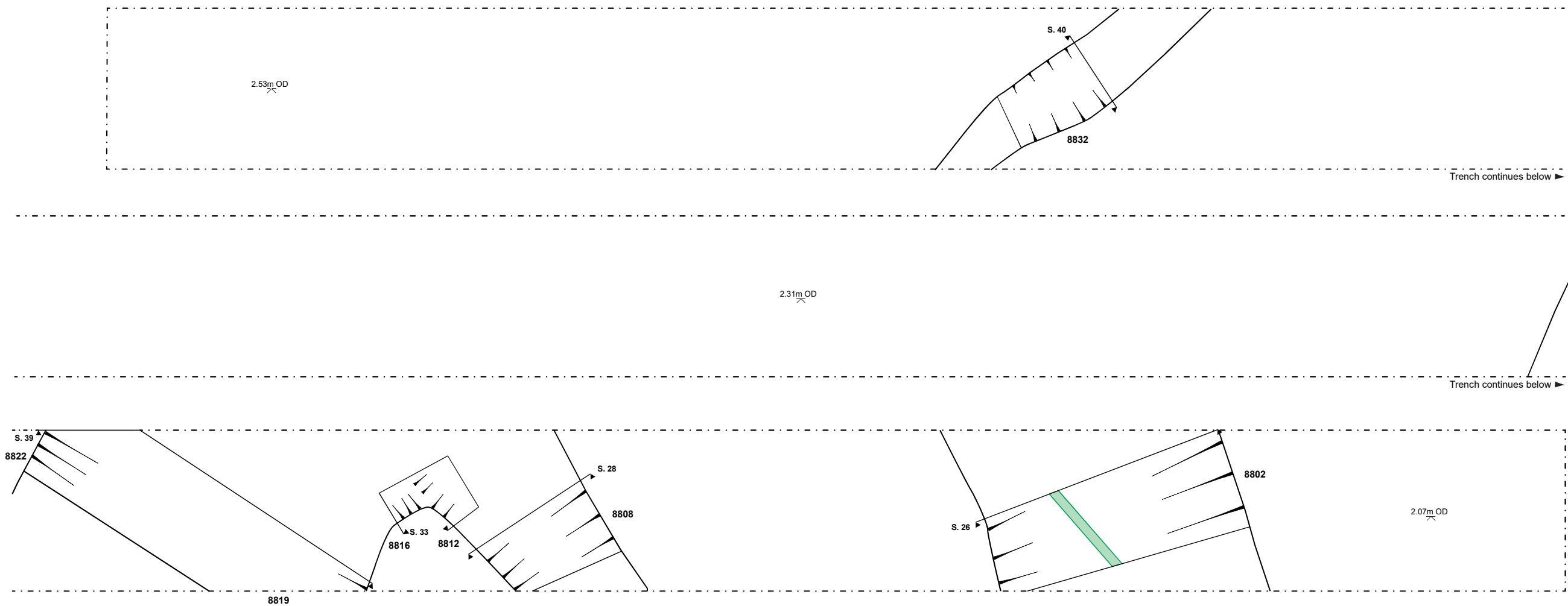
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Fig. 30

Trench 86 sections

Sections 0 1m (1:20)





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Fig. 31

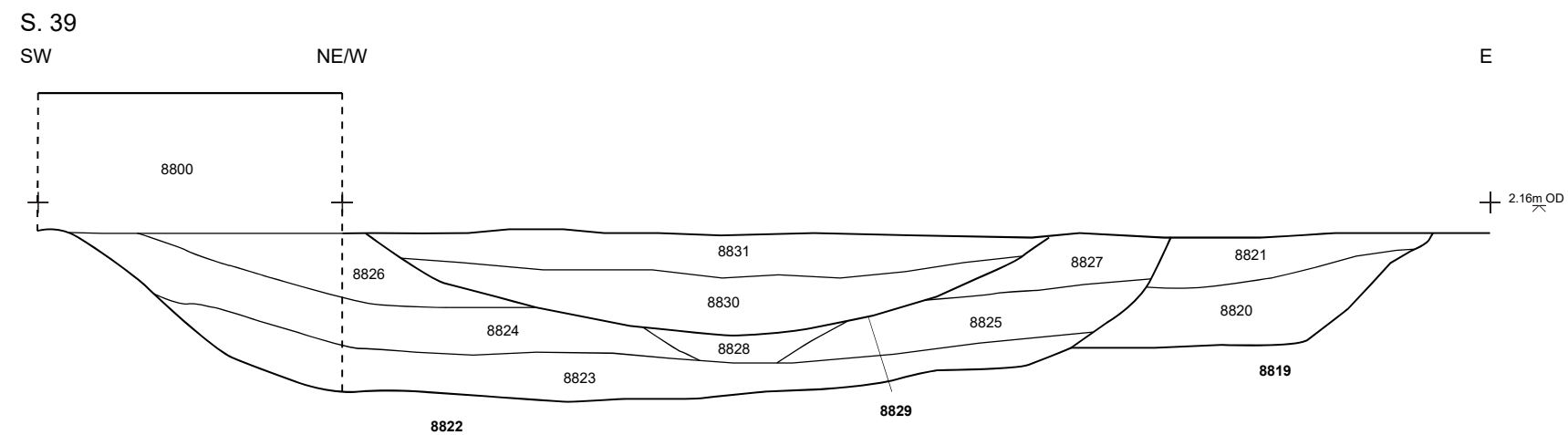
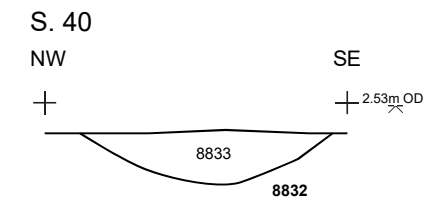
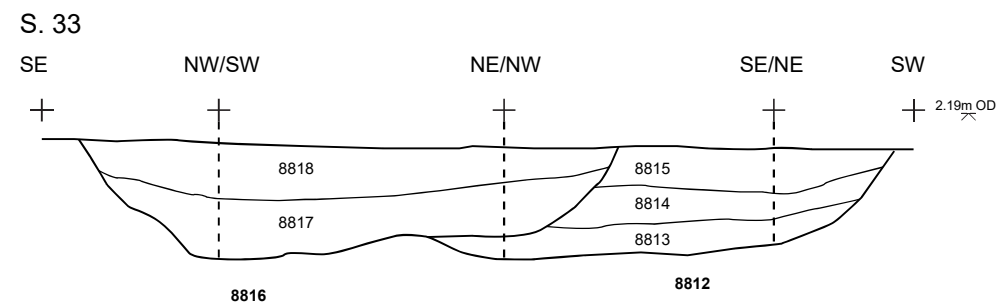
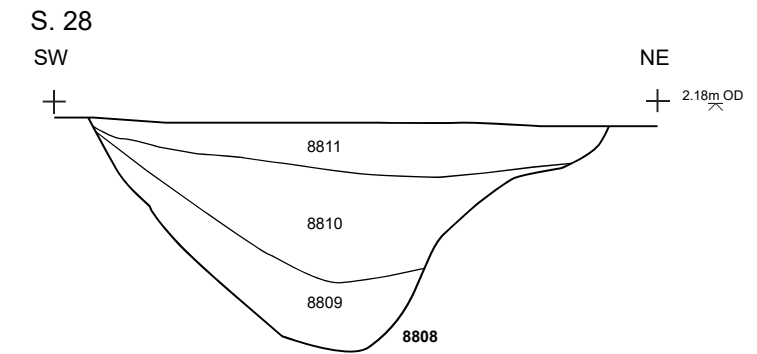
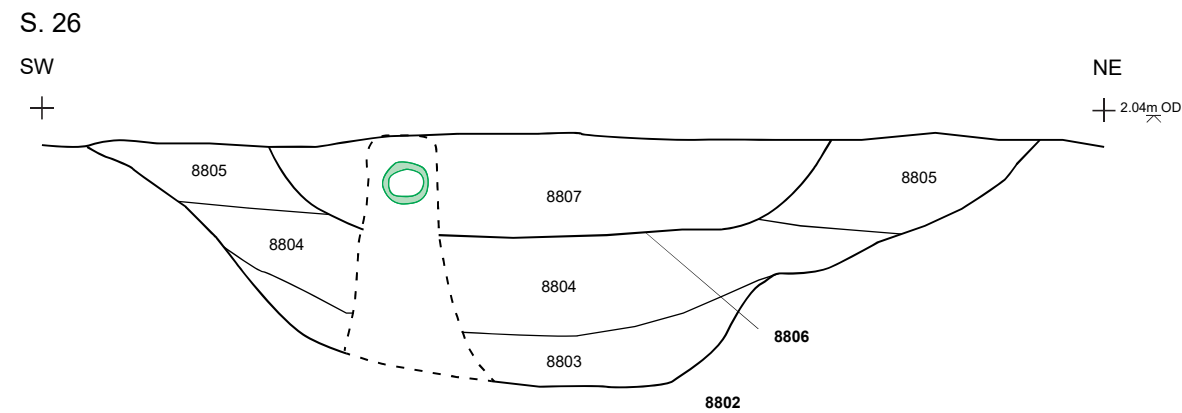
Trench 88 plan

Key



Plans

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Fig. 32

Trench 88 sections

Key



Sections

0 1m (1:20)



*Plate 1. Gully 14802, looking south*



*Plate 2. Ditch 302, looking southeast*





*Plate 3. Ditch 304, looking northwest*



*Plate 4. Ditch 502, looking east*





*Plate 5. Ditch 702, looking northeast*



*Plate 6. Ditch 803, looking southwest*





*Plate 7. Ditch 902, looking northwest*



*Plate 8. Ditch 1303, looking northeast*



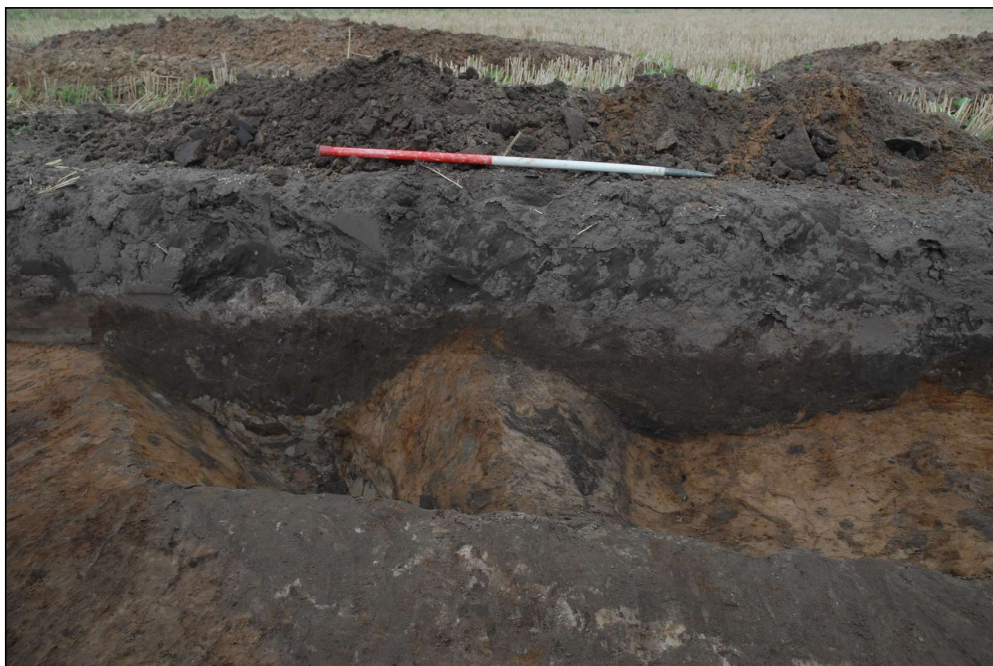


*Plate 9. Trench 17, looking north*



*Plate 10. Ditch 1702, looking east*





*Plate 11. Ditches 1913 and 1915, looking northwest*



*Plate 12. Ditch 1909, looking northeast*





*Plate 13. Ditch 7502, looking north*



*Plate 14. Ditch 7702 and recut 7704, looking east*





*Plate 15. Ditch 7706, looking south*



*Plate 16. Ditch 7910, looking east*





*Plate 17. Ditch 7919 and recuts 7926 and 7930, looking west*



*Plate 18. Ditch 8003, looking southwest*



*Plate 19. Ditch 8010, looking north*



*Plate 20. Ditch 8502 and recuts 8508 and 8512, looking north*





*Plate 21. Ditch 8517 and recut 8522, looking south*



*Plate 22. Ditch 8524, stake-hole 8537 and gully 8539, looking south*





*Plate 23. Trench 86, looking northeast*



*Plate 24. Ditch 8637, looking southwest*

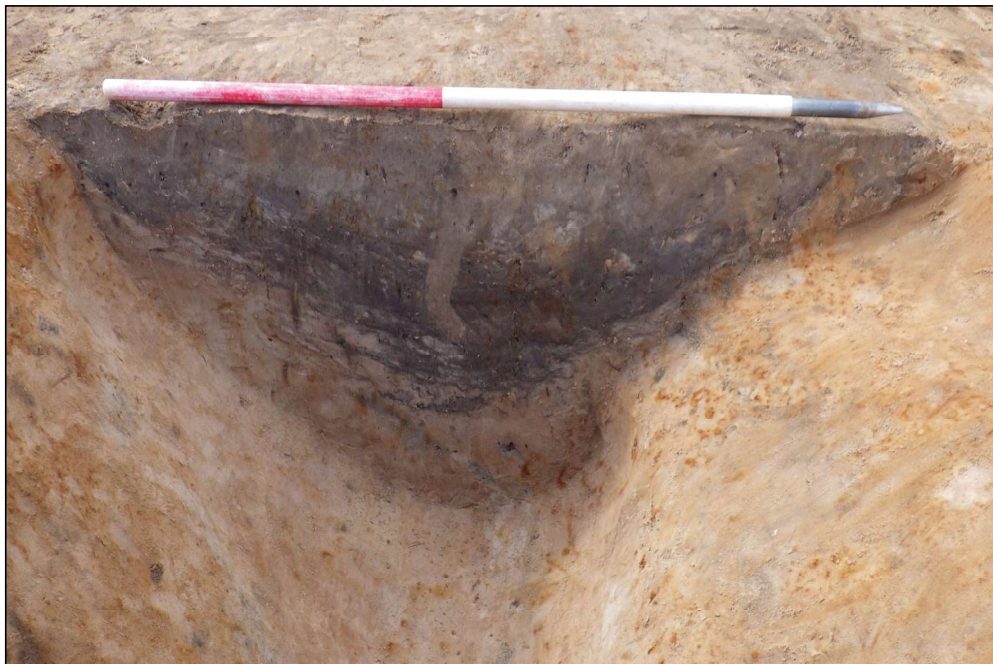




*Plate 25. Ditch terminus 8607, looking south*



*Plate 26. Trench 88, looking northwest*



*Plate 27. Ditch 8808, looking northwest*



*Plate 28. Ditch 8819 and recuts 8822 and 8829, looking southeast*



## **Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation**

# **Tween Bridge Thorne Moors North Lincolnshire**

## **Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

Prepared by: Archaeological Services WYAS  
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Morley  
Leeds  
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On behalf of: Pegasus Group

### **Document Issue Record**

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	Draft	KM	JR	JR	Jul 24
1.1	Issue	KM	JM (Pegasus)	KM	Jul 24
2.0	Issue	KM	JM (Pegasus)	KM	Sept 24

September 2024

## **Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors**

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) for Pegasus Group for an initial phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching commencing with Areas 1, 2 and 3 at Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors. The archaeological work will comply with the relevant standard of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a-c) and Historic England's best practice documents (1991, 2006, 2008).

### **2. Site location, topography and land-use**

- 2.1 The Site consists of c. 1,573ha of largely flat agricultural land bounded to the west by the settlements of Thorne, Moorends and Hatfield and to the east by the settlements of Crowle and Sandtoft (Fig. 1). Three priority trenching areas have been established: one to the west of Crowle, close to Warpings Farm, one to the south of Crowle close to Littlehirst Farm and one to the east of Hatfield Chase, adjacent to The Poultry Farm.
- 2.2 The trial trenching covers three areas (Areas 1, 2 and 3; Figs 2, 3 and 4). The landscape is divided by hedgerows, tree belts, canals, rivers and dykes, the A18 and the M180 roads which bisect the Site. The Site is also crossed east-west by the Barnsley to Barnetby railway and also by the Stainforth and Keadby Navigation.

### **3. Geology and soils**

- 3.1 The underlying bedrock geology in Areas 1 and 2 comprise the Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone, described as sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period with superficial deposits of Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. The bedrock geology in Area 3 comprises the Chester Formation - Sandstone, pebbly (gravelly), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period, also with superficial deposits of Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2024).
- 3.2 The overlying soils are a mixture of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater, loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Area 1), slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Area 2) and naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils (Area 3) (Soilscapes 2023).
- 3.3 A geoarchaeological desk-based assessment for the site has been undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (Green 2024). The aim of the work was to consider the

geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and heritage significance of the site. This concluded that the geoarchaeological potential in the study area was low due either to deep burial of prehistoric land surfaces or unfavourable landscape and palaeoenvironmental conditions for prehistoric occupation. The most significant landscape characteristic, especially in the fluvial landscape is present in Areas 1 and 3 and was identified as having a wide variety of near surface ground conditions due to the diversity of alluvial depositional environments and the resultant variety of sediment associations.

#### **4. Archaeological background**

- 4.1 A Heritage Technical Baseline of the Site and a Study Area of the surrounding 1km (in relation to the recorded non-designated archaeological resource) was undertaken by Pegasus Group (Millward 2024) and summary of that report is included here.

##### *Prehistoric*

- 4.2 Mesolithic flint scatters (MLS19442; MSY10092) and a tranche axe (MSY12666) have been recovered from within the Site. There is a further record of Mesolithic flint tools being recovered within the wider region, including a flint adze to the east of Mauds Bridge. The presence of tools in historically marginal wet places may indicate a temporary presence in the area for exploiting the local resources, such as fish and waterfowl.
- 4.3 Peat deposits and a Neolithic land surface west of Medge Hall (MLS21214) and five findspots of flint tools (MLS940; MLS19543; MLS19574; MLS19451; MSY10053-MSY10055; MSY10094) are situated within the Site. Peat deposits (MLS21214) were also recorded in boreholes to the west of Medge Hall in 2009 and 2011 which are parts of the surviving peat mire of the Humberhead Peatlands. They lie above a Neolithic land surface.
- 4.4 A Bronze Age trackway (MSY4361) on Thorne Moors was excavated in 1972, revealing split timbers forming a trackway 3m wide. This is located c. 540m east of the Site. 'Similar and more extensive' remains were reported by a local naturalist during the excavation of a major new drain at Medge Hall in 1949. They included large trees with charred surfaces. This report was never independently verified. It is likely that the drain in question was the Swinefleet Warping Drain which is shown under construction on the 1950 OS map and lies to the north of the Site.
- 4.5 It is possible that the trackway may have connected areas of higher ground at Pighill Moor (now Thorne Colliery) and Medge Hall. During October 1971, William Bunting, a local naturalist with considerable knowledge of the Moors, reported that several large trees with charred surfaces had been thrown up during the cutting of a major new drain across the Moors, through the Canals region and draining into Thorne Waste Drain, flowing south-eastwards along the eastern edge of the warplands of Tween Bridge Moors, towards Elmhirst

Cottage. Bunting had reported similar, more extensive finds around Medge Hall, at the southern tip of the Moors in 1949 (MLS21213). It is unclear to what extent similar remains may survive in this area due to extensive peat extraction during the 20th century.

- 4.6 There are three sets of cropmarks (MLS20726; MLS20727; MLS24671) located c. 150m east, 360m east-north-east and 175m south-east of the Site respectively that potentially date to the Iron Age. The cropmarks include enclosures and boundary ditches that relate to the agricultural occupation of the area during this period. Interpretation of two of these assets (MLS20726; MLS20727) suggests there may be continuation of occupation into the Roman period with one of the small square enclosures at MLS20727 potentially being a Romano-British shrine.
- 4.7 Aerial photographs have identified field boundaries (MSY5958) that have been putatively dated to between the prehistoric and medieval periods on the basis of their apparent morphology. The field boundaries lie c. 660m south-west of the Site.
- 4.8 Fieldwalking in Sandtoft recovered pottery sherds from multiple periods (MLS22784). The earliest material recovered dated to the Iron Age. This is likely to indicate an underlying potential for Iron Age, and later, activity in the Sandtoft area. The grid reference for this fieldwalking lies c. 50m south of the Site. The extents of the fieldwalking survey are unclear but it seems likely that they included the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Sandtoft which spreads into part of the Site.
- 4.9 There is moderate potential for surface finds dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age to be found within the Site. There is low potential for further evidence of Bronze Age forest clearance or trackways to be identified as it is likely that such remains lie at a greater depth than the works required to construct the solar farm, and the likely levels of disturbance to such remains through industrial peat extraction in the 20th century diminish the chances of their having survived.

#### *Romano-British*

- 4.10 A possible Romano-British ditch and enclosure are recorded on Crowle Common (MLS20927) and a possible Fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft (MLS901) and findspots (MLS17318-MLS17323; MLS19545; MLS19546; MLS19549; MLS20019; MSY10834) have been identified within the Site.
- 4.11 The possible fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft were identified from the presence of Roman-British pottery recovered during fieldwalking in 1975, and as a series of cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Excavations were undertaken between July and November 1975 and revealed a main enclosure which overlay an earlier system of enclosures, portions of two circular drip gullies and two hearths with Roman pottery sherds. Three 3rd to

4th-century coins were recovered and were probably associated with the main enclosure.

- 4.12 Sections cut into the bank of the old River Don suggest that after the river flooded and filled ditches with silt, new ditches were cut, often on similar alignments. Cropmarks to the east indicated further features similar to those excavated in 1975. Further excavations in this area in 1976 recovered Roman pottery and metalwork from ditches and gullies. A cropmark double ditched enclosure to the east of the excavated area is also potentially of Roman date.
- 4.13 Extensive Romano-British activity has been identified on aerial photographs within the wider study area. The cropmarks identify field systems, enclosures, ditches, trackways and a small enclosure that may represent a shrine (MLS18378; MLS20728; MLS20729; MLS20927; MLS21010; MLS21460; MLS7249; MLS905).
- 4.14 There is moderate potential for Romano-British period archaeological remains to be identified within the Site. The settlement, and putative fortlet at Sandtoft and the enclosures to the west of Crowle are likely indicators of wider, as yet unrecorded activity within the Site and wider study area.

### *Medieval*

- 4.15 Thorne and Hatfield are recorded in Domesday Book, when they formed part of the manor of Conisbrough which was held by King Harold before the conquest. After the conquest the manor passed to William de Warenne.
- 4.16 Crowle is also recorded in the Domesday Book. It was held by Alwin before the conquest and by Geoffrey de la Guerche as tenant-in-chief after the conquest. The manor was let by Geoffrey to the Abbot of St Germain of Selby. The Benedictine Abbey at Selby was founded by King William in 1069.
- 4.17 The manor of Thorne passed through the de Warrene family and other noble families to whom they were related by marriage until, following the battle of Towton in 1461, the Earl of March who held it became King Edward IV. Thereafter the manor descended with the Crown until the manor was given to Cornelius Vermuyden by Charles I in the 17th century.
- 4.18 The deserted medieval village of Tudworth (MSY5737) is mentioned in Domesday Book and is thought to have been depopulated during the 17th century. The Domesday Book records that Tudworth was held by William de Warenne and that it had been held by King Harold before the Conquest. Tudworth is recorded as having three ploughs and twenty fisheries, that produced 20,000 eels a year (MSY5814). The grid references for these assets places them outside the Site, but it is noted in the HER records that the locations are uncertain and this indicates there is potential for remains relating to the village of Tudworth to be present in the western portion of the Site that lies between High Levels Bank and Sandtoft Road.

- 4.19 The presence of extensive wood pasture at Crowle is noted in the Domesday Book and the presence of woodland is also recorded by Leland in the 16th century. Access to timber and firewood on the island of Axholme was a valuable, and limited, resource.
- 4.20 Two late Anglo-Saxon pits (MLS21635) were recorded during a watching brief in Crowle Market Place. No other early medieval heritage assets are recorded within the wider study area although a Late Saxon Torksey ware sherd, and medieval pottery sherds were collected during fieldwalking in the 1970s (MLS17382).
- 4.21 Sandtoft is first recorded as a settlement in the 12th century. Its name translates as 'the messuage on sandy ground' and is derived from Old English, Old Norse and Old Danish (MLS1084.) The combination of languages indicates the mix of Saxon and Norse populations in this area.
- 4.22 Retting pits have been recorded c. 670m south and c. 30m south of the Site (MLS10558; MLS22544). Two former ponds containing late medieval and post-medieval deposits and finds, were recorded during an archaeological watching brief in 2012. One of the ponds may have been used for flax retting, although the evidence was inconclusive (MLS22599). The pond was located c. 870m east of the Site.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 4.23 Double Bridges Farm Moat, Thorne (MSY4142) appears to have consisted of a roughly rectangular island c. 60m by 45m north to south. The south and east sides are defined by a 15m wide ditch, holding water in the eastern half of the south arm and at the south-east corner. The north-east corner is quite apparent as a slight depression, turning to run west beneath the farm buildings (one of which is a brick barn, probably of early 18th-century date). The west side is now limited by a land drain, of quite different cross section to the stretches of the moat proper. The farmhouse on the west side appears to be an 18th-century building. Further farm buildings lie to the north, and a sunken area in the farmyard suggests the line of the filled in north arm of the moat. A 17th-century date for the moat has been suggested but as the line of the moat is overlain by Moors Road, the drainage ditch and early 18th-century buildings, it seems probable that it is of an earlier date.
- 4.24 The Thorne tithe map of 1840 records more of the moat being extant at that time with all of the eastern arm and half of the northern arm being open at that date. Bridges are shown crossing the southern and eastern arms of the moat. The extents of the moat lie outside the site boundary.
- 4.25 In the time of Henry VIII, a perambulation of Hatfield Chase recorded 180,000 acres within its bounds. The Chase was seized by Charles I, when it amounted to 73,515 acres. A third of the Chase was given to Cornelius Vermuyden to drain and reclaim for arable and pasture, a third was given to the locals to

compensate for the loss of rights and commons and the final third was retained by the King. Prior to 1811 there were 2,328 acres of common land divided between the townships of Hatfield, Thorne, Stainforth, Fishlake and Sykehouse. An inclosure Act was granted on 11th April 1811. The land was divided and awarded by 1817.

- 4.26 The impact of Vermuyden's drainage scheme and later alterations define the landscape of much of the site and surrounding area. The various elements of the drainage system are widely recorded within the HER data (MLS19586-MLS19588; MLS19591; MLS2491; MLS9488.) Of these records, the warping drain (MLS2491), lies within the Site boundary.
- 4.27 Blaeu's 1662 map of Yorkshire is stylised and records the presence of the major places within the wider study area but it also indicates that the south western part of the Site lies within the area of the former Thorne Mere. The map appears to show the Site and study area as it was prior to Vermuyden's works (which had already been undertaken a number of years prior to the map's publication.) The location and general extent of Thorne Mere appears to be corroborated by LiDAR data, as a corresponding area of low ground is recorded in this general area.
- 4.28 There are a number of post-medieval heritage assets recorded that are located within the Site. The New Idle Drain (MLS19586) relates to the 17th-century drainage of the marshes and the line of the Old River Don (MLS9488) also relates to these activities. Sections of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal (MLS9485) and the former Barnsley to Barnetby Railway (MLS8828) pass through the Site.
- 4.29 The sites of several farms have also been identified within the Site boundary. These include the site of the 19th-century Medge Hall Farm (MLS25262); the site of the 19th-century Lover's Ground Farmstead (MLS25265); an unnamed farmstead (MLS25555); Hains Farm (MLS25280) and Belton Grange (MLS25556), in Area 2.
- 4.30 The landscaped Park surrounding Hirst Priory (MLS21476) is recorded on the 1820 OS Surveyor's plan with circular and linear plantations and a carriage drive. The 1887 OS map records a different layout with a fully developed parkland with multiple plantations, a lodge, a realigned carriage drive as well as an aviary and a walled garden. The Park lies immediately adjacent to the eastern Site boundary.
- 4.31 The 1840 Thorne tithe map portrays much of the Site and study area and records a drained and enclosed agricultural landscape. The same landscape is recorded on the OS 1853 and 1854 sheets 266 and 257 that cover Yorkshire.
- 4.32 Thorne Colliery (MSY7062) was sunk from 1910 and opened fully in 1927. The colliery closed in 1956 due to flooding which had been a persistent problem. Elements of the former colliery site, such as roads and perimeter fences still



survive in situ. The colliery lies c. 150m north-east of the Site boundary. Part of the former colliery has been converted into a solar farm.

- 4.33 The Turbaries (turf moors) covered an area of c. 6,800 acres and lay to the east of Thorne. It was bounded to the south by the Stainforth – Keadby Canal. In extent it stretched up to 4.5 miles north-south and 1.5 miles east-west. Casson notes 'Under the whole of this extensive morass, lie buried, oak, ash, fir, beech, yew, and willow trees, the remains of an immense forest, which appears to have covered at one period a large proportion of this part of the country'. Low Closes Turbary was allocated to Crowle Parish in 1803, as compensation for common land lost due to enclosure (MLS22807) and lies c. 150m south of the Site.
- 4.34 There are number of different elements of the former RAF Sandtoft (MLS26595; MLS26022-MLS26029; MLS26034; MLS26035; MLS11150; MLS20730, and a former bomb decoy MLS18438), recorded on the North Lincolnshire HER. The former bomb store at RAF Sandtoft (MLS26024) and the bombing decoy MLS18438 lie within part of the Site. Several of the building platforms related to the bomb store have been identified as anomalies in the geophysical survey data. The presence of the bomb store indicates the potential for unexploded ordnance to be present in the general area.
- 4.35 A Second World War Lancaster bomber (ND639) crashed near Windsor Lane, Crowle on 5 April 1945. All seven of the Australian crew were killed, but only five of the bodies were recovered. The North Lincolnshire HER records the putative crash site as being within the portion of the Site adjacent to Marsh Road, Crowle. However, the exact location is not certain, with a location to the west of Crook O Moor also suggested, and the presence of an air crash site within this portion of the Site cannot be discounted at this stage (MLS25882). Previous research (undertaken to support a windfarm proposal) to locate the crash site in the Marsh Road area has not been successful.
- 4.36 A Halifax V bomber EB149 crashed near Crowle on 19 March 1944. Another Halifax, DK133, crashed near Crowle on 6 September 1944. The exact location of the crashes and the remains of the crew members are unrecorded.
- 4.37 The aircraft crash sites noted above are protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and recovery or interference with the sites would require a licence. Reference to military archives and geophysical survey may elucidate the locations of potential remains, and this aspect of the historic environment will require sensitive consideration due to the potential for human remains of relatively recent date.
- 4.38 Two further military aircraft crash sites (PEG206 and PEG207) are present within the area. A Halifax (LK728) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6 July 1944. The whole crew, composed of Free French Air Force, died in the crash having suffered severe damage during a bombing raid on Mimoyecques. All of

the crew's remains were recovered. A Wellington X (MF556) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6 July 1945. Neither of the pilots on board was injured.

- 4.39 A third military aircraft crash is also recorded in the vicinity of Thorne, but its exact location is not recorded. This crash occurred on 19 September 1940 and involved a Magister (T9676) training aircraft. The pilot's remains were recovered.
- 4.40 The geophysical survey undertaken as part of this project has included the three known aircraft crash sites within the nearby area and has not identified the presence of any visible remains of either an impact crater or metallic debris.
- 4.41 An undated rectangular enclosure (PEG208) is visible on the LiDAR data. The feature is not mapped on any of the historic cartographic sources consulted and measures c. 100m east-west by 80m north-south.
- 4.42 An undated subcircular feature (PEG212) of uncertain origin, which measures c. 26m in diameter, has been identified by the geophysical survey within the local area, to the north-east of Medge Hall. Nearby, a series of undated linear anomalies (PEG213), probable enclosure ditches, have also been recorded.
- 4.43 An undated, possible sub-rectangular enclosure (PEG214) was identified within the local area adjacent to the North Idle Drain.

## **5. Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 The three trenching priority areas have been selected using the following rationale:

Area 1: To investigate a possible aircraft crash site (MLS25882) and the area around known prehistoric (MLS19454, MLS19455, MLS25883) and Romano-British (MLS17319, MLS17321, MLS1793) findspots.

Area 2: To investigate a possible enclosure (MLS18343) and further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS940) findspots.

Area 3: To investigate the possible Romano-British fortlet at Sandtoft (MLS901) and to further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS20019, MLS19547, MLS19543) and Romano-British (MSY10834, MLS19546, MLS19545) findspots.

- 5.2 The overall aim of the trial trench evaluation is to provide information on the presence or absence and the extent, character, chronology, depth of burial and degree of archaeological survival across the site. The results of the trial trenching will be used to inform the level and type of archaeological investigations that may be required to mitigate future development. Should further archaeological investigation be required as mitigation by the planning authority, this will be specified in a separate written scheme of investigation to be agreed with North Lincolnshire Council.

5.3 A series of research objectives for the Region are outlined in East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012). Regional research questions applicable to the study of this site may include:

- How far can we elucidate by targeted excavation the character of sites represented by surface lithic scatters?
- What can analyses of cave deposits, palaeochannel fills, upland peats and other deposits with potential for preserved pollen, charcoal and other organic remains contribute to studies of the earliest stages of woodland clearance and plant domestication?
- Can we discern continuities or discontinuities in the distributions of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic lithic scatters?
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
- How did the Roman conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
- Can we define more closely the distribution of early Roman military sites and their periods of use?
- Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
- How best may we enhance study of the origins and development of early land reclamation and drainage, particularly in Lincolnshire?
- How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?
- How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?
- Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?

## 6. Methodology

6.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (ClfA 2014a-b, 2023; Historic England 1991, 2006, 2008). The evaluation will be conducted by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist who will be present during all ground works. The initial phase of evaluation will involve the excavation of 153 trenches, each measuring 50m by 1.80m across three areas; 64 trenches in Area 1 (west of Crowle; Fig. 2), 32 trenches in Area 2

(Belton Grange; Fig. 3) and 57 trenches in Area 3 (Tween Bridge; Fig. 4). Trench locations have been selected based upon all the available archaeological and geoarchaeological information on the site. The geophysical survey has been suggested to not be reliable due to the ground conditions. Deposits of colluvium, peat, warp may be masking archaeological remains.

- 6.2 The trial trenches will be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. Any machine work will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but will then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features.
- 6.3 Any archaeological features/deposits will be manually excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.
- 6.4 No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although all features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits assessed. Sondages will also be excavated where possible at each end of trench to record the superficial deposits from which the deposit model for each area can be updated and refined.
- 6.5 Features will be sample excavated employing the following strategy:
  - Linear features: sufficient excavation will be carried out to investigate the depth, profile and fills of a ditch or gully and to recover dating and environmental evidence from its fills. Normally this will involve a minimum of 20% sample dispersed along the length of the feature (each sample section to be not less than 1m), With respect to trial trenches, one 1m section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. Feature intersections will always be excavated in such a way to determine a stratigraphic relationship.
  - Discrete features: pits, post-holes and other discrete features will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features in each area. The complete excavation of such features may be appropriate, but only following consultation with North Lincolnshire Council.
- 6.6 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work shall be made. The excavation limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand drawn plans of features, at

1:20 or 1:50, being created as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid. The photographic record will be produced using high resolution digital photography of a minimum of 10 megapixels and in RAW format. As part of the primary archive, all digital photographs taken during the course of the project will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service. A Digital Management Plan (Appendix 1) will be used for the selection of digital photographs to be selected for deposition with digital archive with ADS.

- 6.7 All excavated archaeological contexts shall be fully recorded by written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best practice. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.
- 6.8 All artefacts will be removed from the site for assessment and analysis, and where it is appropriate, their find spots shall, if appropriate, be recorded three dimensionally. Non-modern artefacts from the excavated topsoil and subsoil will be collected. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the ClfA (20014a). Any necessary conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines. An archive selection strategy will also be employed (Appendix 2).
- 6.9 A soil-sampling programme shall be undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content. Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken. The post-excavation processing of all palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with Historic England's Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011).
- 6.10 In the event of human remains being discovered they will, in the first instance, be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. An exhumation licence must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice prior to the removal of the remains.

- 6.11 As part of the evaluation works, metal detecting will be carried out in the trench location prior to its excavation and over the spoil heaps of each trench to identify artefacts. If two or more pieces of prehistoric metalwork, two or more gold and silver coins over 300 years old and/or ten or more copper alloy coins found in association with each other are recovered, they and all associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996, 2023) and the Treasure (Designation) Order (2002).
- 6.12 Appropriate specialists will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies and their suggested strategies will then be implemented. Pegasus group will also liaise with the relevant Geoarchaeologist from Quest.
- 6.13 Provision will be made to recover material suitable for scientific dating. Contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating.
- 6.14 Further contingency provision will be made for additional specialist advice, e.g. for finds analysis and conservation.

## **7. Analysis and Reporting**

- 7.1 Following the conclusion of the fieldwork, a summary of the results will be produced within two weeks of the end of fieldwork. An assessment report shall then be produced. For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Samples must be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists. All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance. Finds are to be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines. For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections.. All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed. Where material suitable for scientific dating was recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the evaluation. Where further fieldwork is not to be undertaken and assessment has identified the need for further analysis, this will be completed drawing upon the contingency allowed.
- 7.2 The site archive will be assembled in line with the recommended composition provided in Historic England's PPN3 (2008) and UKIC's *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (1990) and ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014b).
- 7.3 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain all the data collected during the fieldwork, including

records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork in line with the archive selection strategy for the site (Appendix 2) and agreed with the North Lincolnshire Museum Service (NLM) who will be the appropriate repository for the physical archive. The digital data will be archived with the ADS for digital. Archive consolidation will involve:

- the site record being checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- retained finds being cleaned, stabilised, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum (NLM), any finds to be discarded will be undertaken in line with the archive selection strategy and NLM;
- retained finds being assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix; and
- environmental samples being processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets. Geoarchaeological information will be supplied as required to Pegasus and Quest

7.4 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record; and
- a summary of the environment and geoarchaeological record.

7.5 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

7.6 Provision (including the agreement of costs) will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material in North Lincolnshire Museum service, subject to the permission of the landowner. The North Lincolnshire Museum will be contacted prior to work commencing (Accession Number: CWEC) to discuss archiving requirements (e.g. marking and labelling requirements, accession number). The archive will be prepared following the Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museum Service. This requires the completion and submission of forms to the relevant museum service at the project initiation, mid-point review and completion stages. The archive will otherwise be prepared in accordance with the UKIC (1990), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) and ClfA

(2014c) guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

- 7.7 Upon completion of the investigations, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed to ascertain their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 7.8 An assessment report will be prepared within an agreed timescale following the completion of on-site archaeological investigations and include the following:
- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
  - a summary of the project's background;
  - the dates the fieldwork took place;
  - the site location, including National Grid Reference;
  - an account of the method;
  - the results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence;
  - conservation assessment;
  - an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
  - a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the evaluation;
  - assessment reports for each material category of finds recovered, including their types, quantities and concentrations, illustrations and/or photographs as appropriate;
  - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location, This will include the NLM site code and an agreed timetable for deposition of the physical archive and the digital archive with ADS,
  - copy of OASIS summary report form.
- 7.9 The assessment report will be produced within an agreed time-scale. It will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of the evaluation and any findings.
- 7.10 The assessment report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the vicinity.



- 7.11 A digital copy of the report will be supplied, to Pegasus Group and the North Lincolnshire HER. A digital copy will also be supplied to North Lincolnshire Council and to Historic England's Science Advisor.
- 7.12 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- 7.13 If further analysis is recommended by the specialists, these works will either be integrated into a final archive report if no further on-site mitigation is undertaken, or they will be integrated into an overall final site report encompassing all stages of work. A final archive report will incur additional costs.
- 7.14 It is possible that the excavation findings will warrant wider publication. The report for publication (and illustrations) will be submitted to the Consultant and the Historic Environment Record Officer for review, comment and approval. A brief should be prepared and submitted to relevant national journals where appropriate.
- 7.15 ASWYAS is committed to ensuring that opportunities exist for public involvement and we recognise the valuable contribution of volunteers, but they must not be seen as a substitution for paid employment. The role of volunteers complements, but does not replace, the role of paid staff. ASWYAS will ensure that the use of volunteers is in line with the ClfA's Code of Conduct and published standards for archaeological work. Where possible, volunteers may be able to gain excavation experience by shadowing paid staff on site, or by assisting with finds processing or other similar tasks.
- 7.16 A recommendation on whether further investigation or preservation is considered appropriate will first be discussed with North Lincolnshire Council archaeological curator and Local Planning Archaeologist. They will also make recommendations for further work as appropriate in connection with the DCO application.

## **8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity**

- 8.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by ASWYAS and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 8.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.

- 8.3 Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. ASWYAS will inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 8.4 Unless the client commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports will rest with the originating body (Archaeological Services WYAS).

## **9. Health and Safety**

- 9.1 ASWYAS has its own Health and Safety policy which has been compiled using national guidelines. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 9.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

## **10. Insurance**

- 10.1 ASWYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the West Yorkshire Joint Services Committee. Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB (policy number QLA-03R896-0013). Any further enquiries should be directed to: Head of Finance, Wakefield Council, Wakefield One, PO Box 700, Wakefield, WF1 2EB.

## **11. Monitoring**

- 11.1 Access to the site will be arranged through Pegasus Group.
- 11.2 The project will be monitored by North Lincolnshire Council to whom notification will be sent before the start of the work. A minimum of 10 days notice of the commencement of fieldwork is required.
- 11.3 If appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East Midlands, Matthew Nicholas) at Historic England will be called upon.
- 11.4 ASWYAS will ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the client as soon as is practically possible.
- 11.5 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be assessed in the initial stage of trial trenching and/or so that the site can be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion but before any trenches have been backfilled.

## 12. Resourcing

### 12.1 Key project personnel:

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Project Management:	David Williams
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Project Supervisors:	Steph Blue
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### 12.2 Post-excavation specialists:

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Prehistoric pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
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Roman pottery:	Dr Ruth Leary or Ian Rowlandson
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Medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
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Ceramic building material	Dr Kevin Hayward
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Flint specialist:	Dr Ian P Brooks
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Environmental:	Dr Diane Alldritt
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Faunal analyst:	Dr Jane Richardson
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Human bone:	Malin Holst MA
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Metalwork:	Gail Hama
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Artefact conservation:	Ian Panter
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Geoarchaeology	Quest
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12.3 The list of Archaeological Services WYAS project personnel may be subject to change depending on workload and availability.

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## Appendix 1

### Digital Data Management Plan

#### Tween Bridge, Archaeological Evaluation

#### XO30 TWB24

#### North Lincs Accession No. CWEC

##### **Project Details**

Site Name:	Tween Bridge
Client:	Pegasus Group
Address:	5th Floor, 1 Newhall Street, Birmingham, B3 3NH
Project Type:	Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Location:	Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors
County:	North Lincolnshire
Grid Reference:	SE753127, SE770104, SE737090
Project Number:	XO30
Site Code:	TWB24
Planning Application No.:	TBC
NLM Site Code.:	CWEC
Project Management:	David Williams // <a href="mailto:David.williams@aswyas.com">David.williams@aswyas.com</a> //0113 535 3007
Fieldwork supervisor:	Stephanie Blues BSc
Archive officer:	Zoe Horn // <a href="mailto:zoe.horn@aswyas.com">zoe.horn@aswyas.com</a> // 0113 535 3007

Appendix 1

Digital Data Management Plan

Tween Bridge, Archaeological Evaluation

XO30 TWB24

North Lincs Accession No. CWEC

### Data Collection

#### *Data Standards / Methods*

Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against ADS Guides to Good Practice.

Methods of collection are specified within the Written Scheme of Investigation and will meet the requirements set out in the relevant ClfA Standards and guidance, and the ASWYAS recording manual.

Where appropriate, project contributors external to ASWYAS will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected/created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archive)
Text / documents	Word (.Docx)  PDF (.pdf/a)	8 objects (size <100MB) (Written Scheme of Investigation / Digital Data Management Plan / Assessment Report / Final Report / Individual Specialist Reports x 4)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xls)	Finds inventory x1 <1MB Environmental lab sheet x1 <1MB
Images	Lossy graphics file (.jpg) Intended deposition format - uncompressed (.tiff)	Archive shots x400 (average size 4mb) Archive shots x 400 (average size 20mb)
Graphics	AutoCAD (.dwg)  Illustrator (.ai)	Site plan x4 av size <10MB  Trench plans x35 av size <1MB
GIS	xml based format (jobxml; .jxl, plus associated files)	Overall .jxl file <10MB

## Appendix 1

### Digital Data Management Plan

#### Tween Bridge, Archaeological Evaluation

#### XO30 TWB24

#### North Lincs Accession No. CWEC

##### *Data storage / file naming*

- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder or data specific folder on the Leeds City Council (LCC) server. The server is backed up daily to maintain an up-to-date security copy of all organisation-wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures and include version control management.

##### *Quality assurance*

- Instruments used in the collection of data are calibrated prior to use and checked to ensure they are in full working order.
- All site records and data collected will be reviewed during project delivery to ensure data is accurate and secure.
- Data collection and management are reviewed regularly as part of the organisational Quality Policy. This includes an annual review of internal project folders to ensure our organisational data management standards are being met.

##### **Documentation and Metadata**

Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future.

Data documentation will meet the requirements of the WSI, Museum Deposition Guidelines and Digital Repository Guidelines.

A Collection Level Metadata Summary (to include project details and a summary of the data included in the archive) will be included in all standard archaeological projects and will be completed as the project is delivered. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. The Collection Level Metadata

Appendix 1

Digital Data Management Plan

Tween Bridge, Archaeological Evaluation

XO30 TWB24

North Lincs Accession No. CWeC

Summary brings together the overarching project details and includes a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables for each data type will be populated as the project progresses and will use the standard format for each data type as recommended by ADS, who are the intended repository for the digital data archive.

An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained as part of the report.

### **Ethics and Legal Compliance**

The data collected as part of this project is not expected to include the collection of any data that will require anonymisation (such as personal addresses). Any data that is collected will conform to the West Yorkshire Joint Services Data Protection Policy (version 1.1, 2019) and current GDPR legislation.

Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to ASWYAS and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

### **Storage and Backup**

Organisational IT is managed by Leeds City Council (LCC), who are also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who support access to security copies as needed.



Appendix 1

Digital Data Management Plan

Tween Bridge, Archaeological Evaluation

XO30 TWB24

North Lincs Accession No. CWEC

Sufficient data storage space is available via the LCC server, which includes two-factor authentication and permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a VPN and secure log-in.

Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back-up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).

Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly via LCC's secure file sharing platforms.

Data will be shared over LCC's secure file sharing platforms.

### **Selection and Preservation**

The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated as part of the Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design and following full analysis. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.

Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, ADS).

Selection will be informed by the WSI/Updated Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.

The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via OASIS), with full access to research data, which raises awareness to the findings of the archaeological excavation and link to the digital archive.

The project results may provide new research data which can be included in the Historic Environment Record and will contribute to the knowledge of the archaeological remains in the area.

## Appendix 1

### Digital Data Management Plan

#### Tween Bridge, Archaeological Evaluation

#### XO30 TWB24

#### North Lincs Accession No. CWEC

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined above.

Digital data created by ASWYAS will be deposited with the ADS which is the only repository in England with the CoreTrustSeal accreditation that will accept digital archives deriving from archaeological and historic environment fieldwork.

#### **Data Sharing**

A summary of the project will be included on the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigation and the museum and digital archive repository and will be updated as the project progresses.

The investigations are likely to result in a number of documents: Written Scheme of Investigation, Post-excavation Assessment, Updated Project Design and Final Report.

The final report is expected to be completed within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork.

As the project progresses reports will be attached to the project OASIS record.

A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record via OASIS, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.

The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be added to OASIS when appropriate.

The ADS will disseminate the digital elements of the Archaeological Archive online under a creative commons licence and the dataset will receive a unique identifier (DOI).

## Appendix 1

### Digital Data Management Plan

#### Tween Bridge, Archaeological Evaluation

#### XO30 TWB24

#### North Lincs Accession No. CWEC

Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive.

#### **Responsibilities and Resources**

The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.

Data capture, metadata production and data quality are the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.

Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the Field Team.

Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by LCC.

Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Archives Officer, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

Details of the core Project Team can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

The project manager has overall responsibility for data capture, metadata production, data quality and correct storage and data sharing.

The security and backup of data is the responsibility of LCC.

# Appendix 2

## Tween Bridge XO30 TWB24

### 11/09/2024

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	David Williams	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	Zoe Horn	
<b>Organisation</b>	Archaeological Services WYAS	
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	North Lincolnshire Museum	11/09/2024
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	David Williams	ongoing
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	Not Known	ongoing
<b>Other</b>	Jonathan Millward, Principal Heritage Consultant, Pegasus Group  Rose Nicholson, Heritage Manager, North Lincolnshire Museum  Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer, North Lincolnshire Council	Ongoing

##### Resources

###### Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

##### Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;

- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

**Note:** This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

## Objectives

The three trenching priority areas have been selected using the following rationale:

Area 1: To investigate a possible aircraft crash site (MLS25882) and the area around known prehistoric (MLS19454, MLS19455, MLS25883) and Romano-British (MLS17319, MLS17321, MLS1793) findspots.

Area 2: To investigate a possible enclosure (MLS18343) and further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS940) findspots.

Area 3: To investigate the possible Romano-British fortlet at Sandtoft (MLS901) and to further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS20019, MLS19547, MLS19543) and Romano-British (MSY10834, MLS19546, MLS19545) findspots.

5.2 The overall aim of the trial trench evaluation is to provide information on the presence or absence and the extent, character, chronology, depth of burial and degree of archaeological survival across the site. The results of the trial trenching will be used to inform the level and type of archaeological investigations that may be required to mitigate future development. Should further archaeological investigation be required as mitigation by the planning authority, this will be specified in a separate written scheme of investigation to be agreed with North Lincolnshire Council.

5.3 A series of research objectives for the Region are outlined in East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012). Regional research questions applicable to the study of this site may include:

- How far can we elucidate by targeted excavation the character of sites represented by surface lithic scatters?
- What can analyses of cave deposits, palaeochannel fills, upland peats and other deposits with potential for preserved pollen, charcoal and other organic remains contribute to studies of the earliest stages of woodland clearance and plant domestication?
- Can we discern continuities or discontinuities in the distributions of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic lithic scatters?
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
- How did the Roman conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
- Can we define more closely the distribution of early Roman military sites and their periods of use?
- Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
- How best may we enhance study of the origins and development of early land reclamation and drainage, particularly in Lincolnshire?
- How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?
- How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?
- Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?

## Archive Preparation & Deposition

The archive of records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records will be quantified, ordered, indexed and will be internally consistent. The digital archive will be produced to current national standards and guidelines and in accordance with the recommendations of the WSI.

No discard of archaeological archive should take place without prior approval of the museum curator. Selection proposals must be supported by statements from suitable and relevant material type specialists.

## 1 – Digital Data

### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Archaeological Archive Manager – Zoe Horn  
Project Manager – David Williams  
Collections Curator - Rose Nicholson, Heritage Manager, North Lincolnshire Museum  
ADS

### Selection

#### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

#### ASWYAS – Leeds City Council IT Servers

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

Selection of digital data: Digital data will be selected for inclusion in the preserved archive by the Project Manager and Archaeological Archive Manager as detailed in the attached DMP.  
The digital data selected for inclusion in the preserved archive will include:  
Digital Photographs and GPS survey data produced during the fieldwork will be reviewed at the analysis stage and included in the digital archive.

The archive will meet all of the digital repository (ADS) deposition requirements.

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

### De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

Digital Data created by specialists will form part of the 'paper archive' reducing the amount of digital data. Emails and correspondence pertinent to the project will also be converted to paper archive.

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Archaeological Archive Manager – Zoe Horn  
Project Manager – David Williams  
Collections Curator - Rose Nicholson, Heritage Manager, North Lincolnshire Museum

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive. Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.2 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.3 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

All documents created during the fieldwork and report production will be included in the archive. The archive is likely to contain the following:

Written Scheme of Investigation  
RAMS  
Context register sheets  
Drawing register sheets  
Group context register sheets  
Sample register sheets  
Digital photo register sheets  
Photo ID sheets  
B&W photo register sheets  
Context cards

Context register sheets  
Trench sheets  
Context cards  
Permatrace sheets  
Specialists analysis reports  
A copy of the report

Documents are reviewed at the archive compilation stage.  
The procedures and requirements, will be followed for the deposition of the physical archaeological archives with the Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museums.

## De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

The de-selected data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the Project Archives Officer. Possible exceptions include images, records retained for business purposes including promotional material, teaching and duplicated material.  
No specialist advice is sought.

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



## 3 – Materials

**Note:** This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

### Material type

Bulk Finds

### Section 3.

### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Archaeological Archive Manager – Zoe Horn  
 Project Manager – David Williams  
 Collections Curator – Rose Nicholson, North Lincolnshire Museums  
 Prehistoric pottery - Dr Chris Cumberpatch  
 Roman pottery - Ruth Leary  
 Medieval pottery - Dr Chris Cumberpatch  
 Ceramic building material - Dr Kevin Hayward  
 Flint specialist – Ann Clarke  
 Environmental - Dr Diane Alldritt  
 Faunal analyst - Dr Jane Richardson  
 Human bone - Malin Holst MA  
 Metalwork - Gail Drinkall  
 Artefact conservation - Ian Panter

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 2.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

No bulk finds have been noted as likely to be present in such quantity as to necessitate the implementation of a selection strategy during the excavation.

The overall responsibility for bulk finds selection decisions are the Project Manager and the representative of the collecting Museum. The project finds specialists are also responsible for shaping selection decisions regarding those categories of material.

All bulk finds recovered shall be included in the working archive, subject to continuous assessment by the in house finds team, although this decision is unlikely to change.

Standards and guidance: Recording will follow standard technological and typological classifications'.

Assessment will follow English Heritage's MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2015) and the ClfA's Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2020)

## Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

No material will be discarded without processing and recording.

## De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

De-selected material will be retained by the specialists or by ASWYAS (for inclusion in their handling and teaching collections), or discarded, as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collections curator and planning archaeologist. De-selected specimens will be retained by the specialists, or discarded, as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collections curator and planning archaeologist.

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points



**Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive**

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Context registers	7
		Context sheets	624
		Digital photograph registers	27
		Drawing register	5
		Drawing sheet register	2
		Permatrace sheets	29
		Sample register sheets	4
		Trench record sheets	120

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
1	0	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T0	-	-	0.37 (avg.)	-	-
2	0	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T0	-	-	-	-	-
100	1	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T1	-	-	0.37 (avg.)	-	-
101	1	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T1	-	-	-	-	-
200	2	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.35 (avg.)	-	-
201	2	Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
202	2	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of small pit, no finds, could be associated with ditch to its Eastern side.	> 0.40	0.29	0.12	-	-
203	2	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Fill of pit, no finds or charcoal within fill.	> 0.40	0.29	0.12	-	-
204	2	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of ditch, no finds, converging with gully 206.	> 1.00	0.71	0.22	-	-
205	2	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Fill of ditch, possibly post medieval as post medieval pot was in topsoil, could have been disturbed through farming	> 1.00	0.71	0.22	-	-
206	2	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of gully, truncated by drain cut	> 1.00	0.20	0.08	-	-
207	2	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Fill of gully	> 1.00	0.20	0.08	-	-
208	2	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, semi-linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of drain	> 1.00	0.12	0.08	-	-
209	2	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Fill of drain, exact same colour as the gully fill, only recognisable from obvious straight line running along the slot.	> 1.00	0.12	0.08	-	-
300	3	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T3	-	-	0.38 (avg.)	-	-
301	3	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T3	-	-	-	-	-
302	3	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of ditch. Single fill.	> 1.00	0.85	0.34	-	-
303	3	Colour: very dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.85	0.34	-	GBA 207
304	3	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of ditch. 2 fills.	> 1.00	1.62	0.31	-	-
305	3	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of Ditch. More clay than in fill (306).	> 1.00	1.32	0.4	-	-
306	3	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	1.12	0.24	-	-
307	3	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Ecut of ditch. Single fill.	> 1.00	0.68	0.24	-	-
308	3	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of recut.	> 1.00	0.68	0.24	-	-
309	3	Colour: light pinkish grey. Compaction: wet, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
400	4	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T4	-	-	0.39 (avg.)	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
401	4	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T4	-	-	-	-	-
402	4	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Regular cut of ditch, located close to four other ditches. Unknown period but possibly Roman.	1	0.82	0.23	-	-
403	4	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Single fill in ditch likely natural silting of ditch.	1	0.82	0.23	-	GBA 200
404	4	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Regular cut of ditch, located between two other ditches 402 and 406. Very shallow, possibly a drainage ditch.	1	1.05	0.09	-	-
405	4	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Single fill in shallow ditch, likely natural silting of ditch.	1	1.05	0.09	-	-
406	4	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Regular cut of ditch, located between two other ditches. Likely part of a field drainage system.	1	0.56	0.1	-	-
407	4	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.		1	0.56	0.1	-	-
408	4	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Regular cut of ditch, located next to ditch 406. Part of a series of four ditches running side by side. Likely part of a Roman field drainage system.	1	1.2	0.25	-	-
409	4	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Single fill in ditch, likely silting of ditch over time. Very sterile.	1	1.2	0.25	-	GBA 201
500	5	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T5	-	-	0.38 (avg.)	-	-
501	5	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T5	-	-	-	-	-
502	5	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: gentle, straight.	Cut of shallow east-west ditch containing single fill.	-	-	0.12 to 0.14	-	-
503	5	Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist. Composition: silty sand. Inclusions: moderate small charcoal.	Single fill of shallow ditch 502. No finds. Sampled due to presence of charcoal.	-	-	0.12 to 0.14	-	GBA 206
504	5	Colour: mid pinkish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
600	6	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T6	-	-	0.36 (avg.)	-	-
601	6	Colour: light greyish white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand.	Natural T6	-	-	-	-	-
602	6	Colour: mid greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sand.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
700	7	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.37 (avg.)	-	-
701	7	Colour: mid yellowish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	-	-	0.15 (avg.)	-	-
702	7	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) SE: moderate, straight 2) NW: dipping, straight.	Cu of a likely post-post-medieval field boundary ditch. No finds. Lowest fill 703 contains preserved, waterlogged roots and is similar to fill 804 in ditch 803. Likely the same ditch.	> 1.00	2.66	0.9	-	-
703	7	Colour: mid blackish grey. Compaction: waterlogged, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Lower fil of ditch 702. No finds but does contain preserved waterlogged roots with no visible tool marks.	> 1.00	1.13	0.23	-	GBA 209
704	7	Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Middle fill of ditch 702. Generally well sorted. No finds. Likely a silting fill following disuse.	1	2.08	0.38	-	-
705	7	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.	Upper fill of ditch 702. No finds. Generally well sorted fill indicating silting following disuse.	> 1.00	2.5	0.22	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
706	7	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Upper fill of ditch 702. A lens of sand above silting fill 705. This could be a windblown deposit once the ditch had fully silted up following disuse. No finds.	> 1.00	1.7	0.08	-	-
707	7	Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural				-	-
800	8	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
801	8	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine loamy sand.	Subsoil	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
802	8	Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Sand natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
803	8	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of a likely post-medieval boundary ditch. No finds. Lower fill 804 has waterlogged roots still insitu. Possibly the same ditch as in trenches 7 and 9.	> 1.00	2.79	0.8	-	-
804	8	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: waterlogged, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.	Lower fill of ditch 803. Contains waterlogged roots. No finds.	> 1.00	1.12	0.16	-	GBA 208
805	8	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.	Middle fill of ditch 803. No finds. Well sorted	1	2.79	0.4	-	-
806	8	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: rare very large windblown sand patches.	Upper fill of ditch 803. Well sorted. Patches of natural sand seen. Possibly windblown Possibly related to burrowing. No finds.	1	2.79	0.28	-	-
807	8	Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
900	9	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.34 (avg.)	-	-
901	9	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand. Notes: bottom part of trench is more yellowish orange sand.	Sandy natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.27	-	-
902	9	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: dipping, straight.	Cut of a ditch. Likely the same as 803 and 702. Likely a post-medieval field boundary ditch. Truncated by drain cut 912	> 1.00	2.64	0.72	-	-
903	9	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty sand.	Lower fill of ditch 902. Same as 910. No finds. Possible silting fill.	> 1.00	0.40	0.12	-	-
904	9	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Band if windblown sand. Sterile. No finds.	> 1.00	0.80	0.1	-	-
905	9	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty loam.	Band of film loamy soil. No finds. Possibly a silting deposit	> 1.00	1.08	0.06	-	-
906	9	Colour: yellowish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Lens of windblown sand. No finds.	> 1.00	1.22	0.05	-	-
907	9	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Upper fill of ditch 902. Well sorted silting fill following disuse. Same as 909 and 911 in opposite section but are truncated by drain cut 912.	> 1.00	3.27	0.4	-	-
908	9	Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
909	9	Colour: greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Same as fill 907 and 911. Truncated by drain cut 912	> 1.00	0.84	0.54	-	-
910	9	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.	Lower fill of ditch 902. Same as 903.	> 1.00	0.44	0.08	-	-
911	9	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Upper fill of ditch 902. Same as 909 and 907. Truncated by drain cut 912	> 1.00	0.80	0.22	-	-
912	9	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut for a ceramic field drain.	> 1.00	0.20	0.7	-	-
913	9	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Mixed backfill on top of ceramic drain 914	1	0.25	0.7	-	-



Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
914	9	Orientation: N-S. Form: regular, linear ceramic drain . Ceramic land drain. Materials: ceramic round land drain. Finish and coursing: stones.	Ceramic land drain	> 1.00	0.14	0.15	-	-
1000	10	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.35 (avg.)	-	-
1001	10	Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Sand natural	-	-	0.00 to 0.38	-	-
1100	11	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
1101	11	Colour: light orangey white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
1102	11	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, convex.	Cut of ditch. 1 fill. Terminates within area of excavation.	> 1.00	1.78	0.65	-	-
1103	11	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Natural mixed in parts of fill.	> 1.00	0.63	0.35	-	-
1104	11	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.38	0.14	-	-
1105	11	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Patches of natural mixed in.	> 1105.00	0.47	0.18	-	-
1106	11	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Possibly collapsed in from side. Natural mixed in.	> 1.00	0.38	0.2	-	-
1107	11	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.25	0.13	-	-
1108	11	Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Possibly collapsed in from side. White sandy natural mixed in.	> 1.00	0.20	0.12	-	-
1109	11	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Recut of ditch. Single fill.	> 1.00	0.38	0.15	-	-
1110	11		Fill of recut. Lighter fill with patches of natural mixed in.	> 1.00	0.38	0.15	-	-
1111	11	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep.	Recut of ditch. Single fill.	> 1.00	0.93	0.35	-	-
1112	11	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of recut.	> 1.00	0.93	0.35	-	-
1113	11	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: imperceptible. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of Gully. 2 fills. Very shallow.	> 1.00	0.66	0.1	-	-
1114	11	Colour: light brownish pink. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Bottom fill of Gully. Very sandy.	> 1.00	0.64	0.1	-	-
1115	11	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Top fill of Gully. Patches of sandy Natural mixed in at the sides.	> 1.00	0.62	0.04	-	-
1116	11	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of ditch. Likely continues on after ditch 1102 terminates. 5 fills.	> 1.00	1.78	0.34	-	-
1117	11	Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sand.	Natural	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
1118	11	Colour: light greyish white. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sand.	Natural	-	-	0.26 (avg.)	-	-
1119	11	Colour: pinkish grey. Composition: clayey sand.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
1200	12	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.45 (avg.)	-	-
1201	12	Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
1300	13	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.35 (avg.)	-	-
1301	13	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Subsoil	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
1302	13	Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Sand natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
1303	13	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) E: moderate, straight 2) W: steep, convex.	Boundary ditch, probably relatively modern	> 1.80	2	0.68	-	-
1304	13	Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: irregular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Probably rooting, possible hedge, very irregular in shape.	> 1.00	0.69	0.32	-	-
1305	13	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: irregular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Bioturbation, tree or hedge	> 0.80	1	0.1	-	-
1306	13	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate.	Possible tree or hedge cut	> 1.30	1	0.32	-	-
1307	13	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Possible primary fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.29	0.06	-	-
1308	13	Colour: strong reddish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Slumping of natural from the sides	> 1.00	0.40	0.05	-	-
1309	13	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Possible primary fill	> 1.00	0.34	0.04	-	-
1310	13	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.34	0.02	-	-
1311	13	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Sandy deposit from W side of ditch	> 1.00	0.26	0.06	-	-
1312	13	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: occasional rounded spheroidal sand, concentrated towards upper western side.	Filling of ditch on western side, bioturbation in upper portion	> 1.00	1	0.26	-	-
1313	13	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.80	0.26	-	-
1314	13	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.29	0.08	-	-
1315	13	Colour: mid greenish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	1.10	0.48	-	-
1316	13	Colour: strong reddish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Redeposited natural on eastern side of ditch	> 0.30	0.17	0.15	-	-
1317	13	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill deposited on western side of ditch	> 1.00	0.5	0.05	-	-
1318	13	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sand.	Fill deposited from the eastern side of the ditch	> 1.00	0.40	0.2	-	-
1319	13	Colour: mid brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill deposited from western side of ditch	> 1.00	0.5	0.05	-	-
1320	13	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Upper fill of ditch	> 1.00	1.10	0.2	-	-
1321	13	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.29	0.1	-	-
1322	13	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of possible hedge line.	> 1.00	0.68	0.18	-	-
1323	13	Colour: mid reddish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Possible redeposited natural.	> 1.00	0.75	0.1	-	-
1324	13	Colour: very dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: loam. Notes: upper organic rich upper fill.	Upper organic rich fill.	> 1.00	0.64	0.18	-	-
1325	13	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Lower fill of possible hedge or tree trench	1.3	0.5	0.3	-	-
1326	13	Colour: mid reddish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Possible natural slumping from NW side	> 1.30	0.44	0.28	-	-
1327	13	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of feature.	> 1.30	0.57	0.24	-	-
1328	13	Colour: very dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: loam.	Upper fill of possible tree / hedge cut.	> 1.30	0.59	0.1	-	-
1329	13	Colour: very dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: loam.	Probable bioturbation fill.	> 0.80	1	0.1	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
1330	13	Colour: pinkish grey. Compaction: wet, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
1331	13	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) E: moderate, straight 2) W: steep, convex.	Recut of 1303	> 1.00	1.10	0.48	-	-
1332	13	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) E: moderate, straight 2) W: steep, convex.	Recut of 1303	> 1.00	1.10	0.2	-	-
1400	14	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.34 (avg.)	-	-
1401	14	Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
1402	14	Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
1403	14	Colour: mid bluish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Single fill of gully. Distinct from natural but no finds.	> 1.00	0.80	0.16	-	-
1500	15	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Tospoil T15	-	-	0.38 (avg.)	-	-
1501	15	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T15	-	-	-	-	-
1502	15	Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of pit. Heat affected. 2 fills.	0.56	-	0.14	-	-
1503	15	Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Heat affected fill of pit. Patches of reddish clay and charcoal throughout fill.	0.56	-	0.14	Pot (4)	GBA 210
1504	15	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of pit. Very sandy. Not heat affected.	0.31	-	0.06	-	-
1600	16	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T16	-	-	0.39 (avg.)	-	-
1601	16	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T16	-	-	-	-	-
1602	16	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: wet, friable. Composition: sand.	Natural sand below 1601	-	-	-	-	-
1700	17	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Tospois T17	-	-	0.41 (avg.)	-	-
1701	17	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T17	-	-	-	-	-
1702	17	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Post medieval drainage ditch, cut by a land drain.	1	2.89	0.75	-	-
1703	17	Colour: very dark bluish black. Compaction: wet, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Very dark fill in ditch, likely silting of ditch may be topsoil that has blown in	1	1.64	0.25	-	-
1704	17	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	More silting of ditch over time, similar in places to the natural. May have been a slumping of natural from the side.	1	1.60	0.18	-	-
1705	17	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Top fill in ditch, likely deliberate backfilling of ditch after use.	1	2.89	0.55	-	-
1706	17	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular.	Land drain cut into post med drainage ditch.	> 1.00	0.17	0.37	-	-
1707	17	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Deliberate fill of land drain	> 1.00	0.17	0.37	-	-
1708	17	Colour: dark greenish grey. Compaction: wet, friable. Composition: sand.	Natural sand below 1701	-	-	-	-	-
1800	18	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T18	-	-	0.36 (avg.)	-	-
1801	18	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T18	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
1803	18	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut of post-hole, which is cut by a pit directly above it.	> 0.52	0.38	0.26	-	-
1804	18	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Fill of post-hole, the fill was dark in comparison to the fill of the pit above it, possibly due to more organic material from a wooden post.	> 0.52	0.38	0.26	-	-
1805	18	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: sloping towards N. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of pit which truncated post-hole.	> 0.90	1.36	0.32	-	-
1806	18	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Mottled fill, possibly fro, disturbance from drain cut. No finds but does show multi-phase use.	> 0.90	1.36	0.32	-	-
1807	18	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of modern drain.	1.38	0.34	0.06	-	-
1808	18	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Drain was very visible in plan, but was mottled with context (1806) towards S end from disturbance.	1.38	0.34	0.06	-	-
1809	18	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of ditch, doesn't seem to have any correlation to pit and post-hole 1803 and 1805.	> 1.00	1.15	0.42	-	-
1810	18	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	1.15	0.42	-	GBA 202
1900	19	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T19	-	-	0.45 (avg.)	-	-
1901	19	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T19	-	-	-	-	-
1902	19	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Regular cut of ditch. Ditch recut later by 904 after being silted.	0.8	1.16	0.13	-	-
1903	19	Colour: dark yellowish black. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Silting of ditch as it was open recut by ditch 1904	0.8	1.16	0.13	-	-
1904	19	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Primary fill in ditch recut, much darker and clayey than other fills but still fairly sterile. May contain more charcoal flecks due to its darker colour.	0.8	1.16	0.37	-	-
1905	19	Colour: very dark greyish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Very dark fill in ditch, likely some deliberate backfilling and may contain charcoal flecks which has made the fill darker.	0.8	1.16	0.12	-	-
1906	19	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Secondary and top fill of ditch, likely natural silting of ditch over time.	0.8	1.16	0.28	-	GBA 203
1907	19	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of landdrain. Possibly disrupts edge of ditch 1902 and 1904.	0.8	0.40	0.25	-	-
1908	19	Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of Land drain, very different to fill of archaeology	0.8	0.40	0.25	-	-
1909	19	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Regular cut of ditch, likely romano British or Iron Age due to pottery found within.	1	1.25	0.38	-	-
1910	19	Colour: very dark greyish black. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Likely deliberate backfilling of ditch, contains romano British and probably Iron Age pottery.	1	1.25	0.13	Pot (14)	GBA 204
1911	19	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Recut of ditch, contained no pottery	1	1.25	0.22	-	-
1912	19	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural silting of ditch as it was open.	1	1.25	0.22	-	GBA 205

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
1913	19	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Post med or modern Drainage ditch contained a land drain at bottom of ditch, located next to similar drainage ditch with no land drain.	0.8	1.2	0.53	-	-
1914	19	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.	Single fill in ditch, likely natural silting of drainage ditch.	0.8	1.2	0.53	-	-
1915	19	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Post medieval or modern drainage ditch, located next to other drainage ditch that contained a land drain	0.8	1.14	0.32	-	-
1916	19	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.	Single fill in drainage ditch, likely natural of ditch over time	0.8	1.14	0.32	-	-
1917	19	Colour: dark greenish grey. Compaction: wet, friable.	Natural sand below 1901	-	-	-	-	-
2000	20	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.22 (avg.)	-	-
2001	20	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine loamy sand.	Loamy subsoil	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
2002	20	Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand with patches of clay. Notes: variable natural, predominantly sand but contains patches of greyish red clay.	Sandy natural, contains patches of greyish red clay throughout trench, possibly formed from alluvial/colluvial activity	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
2100	21	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.35 (avg.)	-	-
2101	21	Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
2102	21	Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
2200	22	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.35	-	-
2201	22	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine loamy sand.	Subsoil	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
2202	22	Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand with patches of clay. Notes: variable natural, predominantly sand but contains patches of greyish red clay.	Clay natural. Variable as some areas of trench are similar to rest of area consisting of orange yellow sand	-	-	0.10 to 0.15	-	-
2300	23	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T23	-	-	0.39 (avg.)	-	-
2301	23	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T23	-	-	-	-	-
2302	23	Colour: mid pinkish orange. Compaction: wet, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.		-	-	0.36 (avg.)	-	-
2303	23	Colour: mid pinkish grey. Compaction: wet, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
2400	24	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Tospoil T24	-	-	0.41 (avg.)	-	-
2401	24	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T24	-	-	-	-	-
2402	24	Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
2500	25	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T25	-	-	0.36 (avg.)	-	-
2501	25	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T25	-	-	-	-	-
2600	26	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T26	-	-	0.38 (avg.)	-	-
2601	26	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T26	-	-	-	-	-
2700	27	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.22 (avg.)	-	-
2701	27	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine loamy sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
2702	27	Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand with patches of clay. Notes: variable natural, predominantly sand but contains patches of greyish red clay.	Sand natural with clay patches	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
2800	28	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.25 (avg.)	-	-
2801	28	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine loamy sand.	Subsoil	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
2802	28	Colour: dark orangey yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand. Notes: variable natural, predominantly sand but contains patches of greyish red clay.	Natural	-	-	0.05 (avg.)	-	-
2803	28	Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
2900	29	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
2901	29	Colour: mid yellowish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	-	-	0.08 (avg.)	-	-
2902	29	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of terminus, fairly small but regular. Unsure of date or use.	0.9	0.29	0.11	-	-
2903	29	Colour: dark bluish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Single fill in terminus, likely deliberate backfilling due to fragments of charcoal found within.	0.9	0.29	0.11	-	-
2904	29	Colour: mid pinkish grey. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.34 (avg.)	-	-
2905	29	Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
3000	30	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T30	-	-	0.37 (avg.)	-	-
3001	30	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T19	-	-	-	-	-
3100	31	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Topsoil T31	-	-	0.37 (avg.)	-	-
3101	31	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural T31	-	-	-	-	-
3102	31	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: wet, loose. Composition: sand.	Natural sand below 3101	-	-	-	-	-
4800	48	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
4801	48	Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural of site	-	-	0.10 to 0.30	-	-
5300	53	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
5301	53	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
5400	54	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.28 to 0.36	-	-
5401	54	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.12 to 0.22	-	-
5500	55	Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.40	-	-
5501	55	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt.	Subsoil	-	-	0.16 (avg.)	-	-
5502	55	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Peat layer within trench 55	-	-	0.34 (avg.)	-	-
5503	55	Colour: mid whitish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Natural of sondage	-	-	0.40 (avg.)	-	-
5600	56	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.36 (avg.)	-	-
5601	56	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.20 to 0.32	-	-
5700	57	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.44	-	-
5701	57	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.18 to 0.26	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
5800	58	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.40 to 0.48	-	-
5801	58	Colour: dark brownish purple. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	-	-	0.00 to 0.10	-	-
5802	58	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.70	-	-
5900	59	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
5901	59	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
6000	60	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.40 (avg.)	-	-
6001	60	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.40 (avg.)	-	-
6002	60	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Deeper natural deposit	-	-	0.40 (avg.)	-	-
6100	61	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
6101	61	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
6200	62	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
6201	62	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
6400	64	Colour: mid brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.40 to 0.48	-	-
6401	64	Colour: dark black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: peat. Notes: peat deposits.	Subsoil	-	-	0.00 to 0.24	-	-
6402	64	Colour: light whitish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.18 to 0.28	-	-
6500	65	Colour: very dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty peat.	Topsoil	-	-	0.58 to 0.68	-	-
6501	65	Colour: light whitish yellow. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy silt.	Natural	-	-	0.12 to 0.20	-	-
6600	66	Colour: mid brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.40 to 0.50	-	-
6601	66	Colour: dark yellowish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy peat.	Natural	-	-	0.20 to 0.32	-	-
6700	67	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.38 to 0.48	-	-
6701	67	Colour: dark black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: peat. Notes: peat deposits.	Subsoil	-	-	0.00 to 0.20	-	-
6702	67	Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Natural	-	-	0.00 to 0.12	-	-
6800	68	Colour: mid brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.38 to 0.48	-	-
6801	68	Colour: dark black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: peat. Notes: peat deposits.	Subsoil	-	-	0.00 to 0.14	-	-
6802	68	Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Natural	-	-	0.00 to 0.10	-	-
6900	69	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.28 to 0.38	-	-
6901	69	Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Natural	-	-	0.12 to 0.20	-	-
6902	69	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	2nd natural layer	-	-	0.62 (avg.)	-	-
7000	70	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.35 (avg.)	-	-
7001	70	Colour: bright orangey grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Sand natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
7002	70	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	2nd natural layer	-	-	0.40 (avg.)	-	-
7100	71	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.40	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
7101	71	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: peaty silt. Notes: peat within natural.	Natural	-	-	0.28 to 0.36	-	-
7200	72	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: medium clayey sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.32 (avg.)	-	-
7201	72	Colour: bright orangey white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Natural geology	-	-	0.12 (avg.)	-	-
7300	73	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.26 to 0.30	-	-
7301	73	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Subsoil of trench 73	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
7302	73	Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural of site	-	-	0.16 (avg.)	-	-
7303	73	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards NW. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of shallow ditch.	> 1.00	1.05	0.25	-	-
7304	73	Colour: mid whitish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Primary fill of ditch 7303. Heavily disturbed by rooting and burrowing	> 1.00	1.05	0.12	-	-
7305	73	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: frequent flecks of charcoal mixed in sand, evenly distributed.	Secondary fill of ditch 7303. Contains charcoal/burning mixed into sandy deposit. No evidence to suggest period. Very shallow ditch so may have been ploughed over time.	> 1.00	0.90	0.08	-	-
7400	74	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.32 to 0.42	-	-
7401	74	Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.16 to 0.26	-	-
7500	75	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.34 to 0.40	-	-
7501	75	Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.16 to 0.24	-	-
7502	75	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: dipping, straight.	Cut of ditch. Most of the fills appear to have been formed from gradual silting up and there were no finds present in any of the fills.	> 1.00	2.20	0.56	-	-
7503	75	Colour: mid greyish white. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Primary fill of ditch. Appears to have been formed from natural silting or slumping as it is very sandy and more similar to natural sand than the other deposits.	> 1.00	0.29	0.19	-	-
7504	75	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed.	Slumping fill of ditch containing some charcoal inclusions	> 1.00	0.29	0.14	-	-
7505	75	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Firm sandy clay deposit possibly the result of flood deposition.	> 1.00	1.60	0.06 to 0.17	-	-
7506	75	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	1.10	0.35	-	-
7507	75	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of ditch. Could possibly be the fill of a recut but was not very convinced of it being a different cut.	> 1.00	1	0.22	-	-
7600	76	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.36 to 0.46	-	-
7601	76	Colour: very light yellowish white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.15 to 0.25	-	-
7700	77	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.32 to 0.42	-	-
7701	77	Colour: very light orangey white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.20	-	-
7702	77	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of ditch, unknown date, continues to E and W beyond trench edge. Possibly for drainage.	> 1.00	0.10	0.01	-	-



Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
7703	77	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Organic silty deposit in ditch, not much remaining after recut. No finds ds.	> 1.00	0.10	0.01	-	-
7704	77	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Recut if first phase of ditch, likely done in order to reestablish the ditchn after it has become silted uo. Very regular. Unknown date.	> 1.00	1.42	0.32	-	-
7705	77	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Likely silted gradually following disuse. No finds.	> 1.00	1.42	0.32	-	GBA 37
7706	77	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, convex.	Modern ditch, likely for drainage relating to agriculture. Likely backfilled as farms and scale of agriculture expanded.	> 1.00	2.60	0.61	-	-
7707	77	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Initial silting of ditch, likely formed by water washing in organic material. Modern due to plastic sheeting present.	> 1.00	0.59	0.12	-	-
7708	77	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium sand.	Sterile slumping sand deposit from East side following collapse. No finds.	> 1.00	0.59	0.3	-	-
7709	77	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sand.	Collapsed slumping deposit from west side, no finds.	> 1.00	0.80	0.18	-	-
7710	77	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy silt.	Likely modern backfill of ditch. Organic dark deposit similar to topsoil.	> 1.00	1.60	0.51	-	-
7800	78	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.34 to 0.44	-	-
7801	78	Colour: light greyish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.16 to 0.24	-	-
7802	78	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: sloping towards W. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of possible ditch. Contains one fill that contained a small sherd of what appears to be Romano British pot.	> 1.00	0.69	0.45	-	-
7803	78	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch 7802. Cut by ditch that may be modern. Contained one very small sherd of what appeared to be Romano British pot.	> 1.00	0.69	0.45	Pot (1)	-
7804	78	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of ditch. Contains fill dark in colour that contained bits of wood, charcoal and some CBM that looks to be modern.	> 1.00	1.08	0.48	-	-
7805	78	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium very angular elongate wood, evenly distributed.	Fill of 7804. Appears to be modern due to what appears to be modern CBM and wood fragments. Heavily truncated by burrowing	> 1.00	1.08	0.48	CBM (2)	-
7806	78	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut of Ditch. Part of an enclosure. 5 fills.	> 1.00	2.74	0.71	-	-
7807	78	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Bottom fill of ditch. Slumping deposit. Possibly collapsed in from its Western edge.	> 1.00	1.25	0.59	-	-
7808	78	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Fill of ditch. Clayey band at the base of ditch.	> 1.00	1.31	0.27	-	GBA 15
7809	78	Colour: mid reddish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Reddish brown patches of Sand mixed with clayey soil.	> 1.00	2.06	0.48	-	-
7810	78	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill Of ditch.	> 1.00	1.12	0.38	-	-
7811	78	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.82	0.29	-	-
7812	78	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Recut of ditch. 2 fills.	> 1.00	1.40	0.48	-	-
7813	78	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of recut.	> 1.00	1.179	0.32	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
7814	78	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Top fill of recut.	> 1.00	1.40	0.21	-	-
7900	79	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.28 (avg.)	-	-
7901	79	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Subsoil	-	-	0.06 (avg.)	-	-
7902	79	Colour: light whitish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
7903	79	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of irregular gully, no finds. Very rough section as soil had dried and cracked, therefore potentially unrepresentative	> 0.50	0.68	0.2	-	-
7904	79	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of Gully, no finds.	> 0.50	0.68	0.2	-	GBA 25
7905	79	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: 1) NW: moderate, concave 2) SE: gentle, concave.	Cut of ditch. This ditch lines up with geophysics and is large enough to assume it was a boundary ditch. No finds within any fill. Recut shows multiple phases of use. Dug by MW, recorded by AV.	> 0.50	4.83	0.72	-	-
7906	79	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	First fill of ditch cut,an irregular shape but presumably a silting event.	> 0.60	3	0.06 to 0.30	-	GBA 21
7907	79	Colour: light orangey white. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Silting deposit, the pieces of pot found within are too small to accurately date the context.	> 0.60	0.69	0.46	Pot (2)	GBA 22
7908	79	Colour: light orangey white. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Silting deposit, the same texture and colour as (7907) and assumed to be part of the same event.	> 0.60	0.83	0.52	-	-
7909	79	Colour: mid greyish white. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Naturally occurring silting deposit.	> 0.60	2.24	0.22	Pot (4)	GBA 23
7910	79	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of shallow flat-bottomed east-west aligned ditch, containing four distinct fills. Provisionally dated as Romano-British due to pottery within primary fill.	-	1	0.16	-	-
7911	79	Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Primary fill of east-west aligned shallow ditch. Pottery with significant amount of charring adhering spot identified as poss Romano-British. Sampled due to presence of charcoal.	-	0.88	0.1	Pot (7)	GBA 31
7912	79	Colour: mid blackish yellow. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate medium charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill possibly represents disturbance in the form of burnt-out rooting. No finds. Sampled.	-	0.46	0.1	-	GBA 30
7913	79	Colour: light greyish white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill represents natural silting over time from surrounding area. No finds. Not sampled.	-	0.46	0.06	-	-
7914	79	Colour: light greyish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill represents natural silting over time from surrounding area. No finds. Not sampled.	-	0.32	0.04	-	-
7915	79	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: gentle, straight.	Shallow v-shaped gully containing 3 distinct fills. Identified as Romano-British due to V-shaped nature.	-	0.9	0.22	-	-
7916	79	Colour: light greyish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Fill represents slumping event of natural sands into gully. No finds. Not sampled.	-	0.16	0.04	-	-
7917	79	Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium silty sand. Inclusions: moderate medium charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill represents natural silting. No finds. Sampled due to presence of charcoal.	-	0.71	0.16	-	GBA 29
7918	79	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill represents natural silting. No finds. Not sampled.	-	0.5	0.04	-	-
7919	79	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of possible Romano-British roughly V-shaped ditch containing multiple distinct fills.	-	2.18	0.62	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
7920	79	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Recut of boundary ditch, no finds but does show multiple phases.	> 0.60	2.20	0.2	-	-
7921	79	Colour: light orangey white. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of recut, no finds.	> 0.60	2.20	0.2	-	GBA 24
7922	79	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Fill represents natural silting over time with clay particles adhering predominantly to south side of ditch & sand particles mixing with clay at base. No finds. Sampled.	-	1.39	0.18	-	GBA 27
7923	79	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: fine sand.	Fill represents slumping event on north side of ditch only. No finds. Not sampled.	-	0.78	0.12	-	-
7924	79		Same as 7925	-	0.57	0.18	-	-
7925	79	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Fill represents natural silting over time. Sampled. No finds.	-	1.32	0.24	-	GBA 28
7926	79	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut of stake-hole on southern side of ditch 7919. Contains single fill.	-	0.12	0.32	-	-
7927	79	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable.	Single full of stake-hole 7926. Sampled. No finds.		0.12	0.32	-	GBA 26
7928	79		Same as 7829		0.2	0.08	-	-
7929	79	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill represents natural silting over time. No finds. Not sampled.		0.64	0.14	-	-
7930	79	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Poss shallow recut of east-west ditch 7919. Contains single fill.		0.76	0.14	-	-
7931	79	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sand.	Single fill of recut 7930. Fill possibly represents wind blown deposit. No finds. Not sampled.		0.76	0.14	-	-
8000	80	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
8001	80	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Subsoil	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
8002	80	Colour: light whitish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Sand natural	-	-	-	-	-
8003	80	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Sides: moderate, convex.	Ditch of unknown period. Continues to both NE and SW beyond trench. Appears to align with linear crop marks on the site map. May have functioned as drainage and possibly indicated the division of the landscape in terms of land rights, activity or route wa	> 1.00	1.95	0.43	-	-
8004	80	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: medium sand.	No finds. Likely formed through the collapse of the sandy SE side of the ditch, slumping into the ditch.	> 1.00	0.70	0.17	-	-
8005	80	Colour: very light pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sand.	Sterile sandy deposit collapsed from NW side and slumped into base of ditch.	> 1.00	0.38	0.15	-	-
8006	80	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	The first silted deposit within the ditch. Two thin lenses of collapsed natural sand interrupt the deposit, one yellow from the NW and then one white from the SE. Those minor events aside, this deposit likely formed through the accumulation of organic mate	> 1.00	0.70	0.13	-	-
8007	80	Colour: very light grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Final deposit within ditch. Water has washed sand into the ditch over time, gradually filling the remainder of the ditch following disuse. No finds.	> 1.00	1.39	0.22	-	GBA 13

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
8008	80	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: imperceptible. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Likely ditch terminus of unknown date. Continues to SW beyond trench edge. It is also possible that it is an oval pit instead of a terminus. The trench would need widening to know for sure.	> 0.10	0.95	0.18	-	-
8009	80	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: medium silty sand.	Single deposit of probable terminus. Sand has been washed in gradually following disuse, gradually causing the feature to silt up. Disturbed by animal activity and rooting. No finds.	> 0.10	0.95	0.18	-	-
8010	80	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Ditch running N/S, Continuing in both directions beyond trench edge. Unknown date. Likely for drainage and the division of the landscape, possibly relating to the enclosure of livestock. Post medieval Land drain backfilled cut runs north south, cutting we	> 1.00	-	0.51	-	-
8011	80	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Initial deposit of ditch. Sand likely washed in by the flow of water. Dark colour caused by the mixing of organic or possibly burnt material. No finds.	> 1.00	0.62	0.25	-	GBA 14
8012	80	Colour: light grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine silty sand.	Heavily disturbed secondary deposit of ditch. No finds. Formed through the gradual washing in of sand and water into the ditch.	> 1.00	-	0.24	-	-
8013	80	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: gentle, concave.	Shallow gully terminus of unknown date and function. Rooting to the W.	> 0.60	0.59	0.12	-	-
8014	80	Colour: light grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Single deposit of gully terminus. No finds. Disturbed by rooting and burrowing. Sand washed in by the flow of water into the gully following disuse.	> 0.60	0.59	0.12	-	-
8100	81	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.40	-	-
8101	81	Colour: light whitish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.16 to 0.24	-	-
8200	82	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: peaty silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.38 to 0.48	-	-
8201	82	Colour: dark whitish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.20	-	-
8300	83	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty peat.	Topsoil	-	-	0.38 to 0.48	-	-
8301	83	Colour: mid blackish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine peaty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.12 to 0.22	-	-
8400	84	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.38 to 0.60	-	-
8401	84	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.22	-	-
8500	85	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
8501	85	Colour: light whitish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Natural	-	-			-
8502	85	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: deep u-shaped. Break at top: 2) W: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: 1) E: steep, concave 2) W: steep, convex.	Original cut of probable enclosure ditch	> 1.00	3.79	1.1	-	-
8503	85	Colour: mid mottled yellow orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine sand. Notes: lenses of various sands.	Primary fill of ditch. Slumping deposit.	> 1.00	2.20	0.05 to 0.10	-	-
8504	85	Colour: mid pinkish yellow. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Primary siltation deposit in ditch 8502	> 1.00	1.10	0.07	-	GBA 16
8505	85	Colour: mottled light yellow mid grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand. Notes: lenses of grey clay in light yellow sand.	Lenses of silty clay and sand, which probably represent a period of successive siltation and slumping of the edges	> 1.00	3	0.23	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
8506	85	Colour: light mottled orange grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine sand. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small elongate iron pan. Notes: iron pan within sand.	Siltation or slumping deposit of ditch, only observed on the eastern side.	> 1.00	1.14	0.1	-	-
8507	85	Colour: mid mottled grey orange. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine sand. Notes: lenses of white sand.	Sandy siltation or slumping deposit	> 1.00	0.75	0.07	-	-
8508	85	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: dipping, concave.	Recut of enclosure ditch	> 1.00	2.79	1	-	-
8509	85	Colour: mottled dark grey orange. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional iron pan mineral. Notes: occasional sandy lenses.	Primary fill of ditch recut. Clay deposit	1	1.8	0.25	-	GBA 17
8510	85	Colour: mid mottled grey orange. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine sand.	Sandy deposit, possibly siltation derived	> 1.00	1.3	0.1	-	-
8511	85	Colour: mottled mid orange grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: fine sand.	Similar to 8510 but clear horizon between them	> 1.00	0.65	0.2	-	-
8512	85	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, convex.	Second recut of enclosure ditch	> 1.00	3.79	0.8	-	-
8513	85	Colour: dark mottled orange grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: moderate iron pan mineral.	Primary fill of second ditch recut. Clay deposit possibly intentional backfill	> 1.00	1.75	0.24	-	GBA 18
8514	85	Colour: very light yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sand.	Probably a siltation deposit	> 1.00	1.8	0.18	-	-
8515	85	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: rare iron pan.	Fill of ditch, sandy possible siltation deposit. Possible fired clay fragment was the only find in the feature and may be associated with possible RB overs to the west in T 86	1	3.70	0.25	-	-
8516	85	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Composition: silty sand.	Final fill in second recut of enclosure ditch	> 1.00	3.79	0.28	-	-
8517	85	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: dipping, concave.	Cut of enclosure ditch. Primary fill contained one sherd of mortaria indicating that this ditch dates from the Roman period. Contains 4 deposits that shown signs of having been recut by 8522.	> 1.00	1.35	0.5	-	-
8518	85	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand. Inclusions: rare flecks of very angular platy charcoal, evenly distributed.	Primary fill of ditch. Contained one sherd of mortaria indicating that the ditch dates from the Roman period. Some charcoal inclusions present in deposit which may indicate that deposit may partly be formed from backfill but mostly appears to have been fo	> 1.00	0.65	0.25	Pot (1)	GBA 19
8519	85	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks of very angular platy ironstone flecks, evenly distributed.	Sandy fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.69	0.15	-	-
8520	85	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of ditch cut by 8522	> 1.00	1.14	0.3	-	-
8521	85	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Sealing deposit of ditch 8517 cut by 8522	> 1.00	0.5	0.08	-	-
8522	85	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Recut of ditch containing one fill	> 1.00	1.05	0.26	-	-
8523	85	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of recut	> 1.00	1.05	0.26	-	GBA 20
8524	85	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of ditch containing multiple fills formed mostly from silting up and flood deposition. A berm is positioned immediately parallel on the western edge of ditch running on the same alignment. Probably created at the same time as ditch but not certain. No	> 1.00	2.89	0.88	-	-
8525	85	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch that appears to be formed from slumping or sand being blown or washed in.	> 1.00	0.20	0.32	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
8526	85	Colour: mid whitish grey. Compaction: moist. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Formed predominantly of clay with sand mixed in. Possibly formed from flooding.	> 1.00	1	0.3	-	GBA 32
8527	85	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Slumping fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.80	0.57	-	-
8528	85	Colour: mid greyish orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Fill of ditch composing primarily of sand with significant clay mixed in.	> 1.00	0.90	0.45	-	GBA 34
8529	85	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Large clay deposit of ditch. Compact clay nature indicates that it is the result of flood deposition.	> 1.00	0.81	0.52	-	GBA 33
8530	85	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Similar to fill 8529 but has more sand mixed in.	> 1.00	0.69	0.9	-	-
8531	85	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.45	0.2	-	-
8532	85	Colour: mid greyish orange. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Sandy fill of ditch.	> 1.00	1	0.23	-	-
8533	85	Colour: light greyish white. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Slumping sandy fill.	> 1.00	0.40	0.12	-	-
8534	85	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Clayey sand fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.45	0.15	-	-
8535	85	Colour: light reddish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Clayey sand fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.44	0.21	-	-
8536	85	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Sealing deposit cut by stake-hole 8537.	> 1.00	0.73	0.12	-	-
8537	85	Shape in plan: not visible. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut of possible stake-hole cut into ditch deposits. Possibly associated with stake-hole 8541	-	0.10	0.24	-	-
8538	85	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of possible stake-hole that appears to have rotted in situ.	-	0.10	0.24	-	-
8539	85	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of berm running parallel and immediately alongside ditch 8524.	> 1.00	0.40	0.1	-	-
8540	85	Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Single fill of berm	> 1.00	0.40	0.1	-	GBA 35
8541	85	Shape in plan: irregular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut of stake-hole, fully excavated before interpreting it to be a stake-hole so deposit not recorded. Cut into western edge of ditch 8524 and may possibly be associated with stake-hole 8537. Positioned close to berm 8539.		0.29	0.17	-	-
8600	86	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
8601	86	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Subsoil	-	-	0.28 (avg.)	-	-
8602	86	Colour: light whitish orange. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Natural	-	-	-	-	-
8603	86	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, straight.	Terminus of southwest-northeast aligned gully containing single fill (8604).		0.54	0.12	-	-
8604	86	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Single fill of gully 8603. No finds. Sampled. Fill represents natural silting.		0.54	0.12	Pot (9)	GBA 2
8605	86	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: steep, straight.	V-shaped cut quite Romano-British in nature. Cuts earlier fill (8608) & contains single fill (8606).		0.64	0.36	-	-
8606	86	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium silty sand.	Single fill of v-shaped ditch recut 8605. Fill contains Roman greyware pottery, animal bone & possible clinker. Fill represents natural silting over time.		0.64	0.36	Pot (24), Bone (16), Slag (1)	GBA 1

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
8607	86	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of flat bottomed shallow southeast-northwest aligned ditch containing single fill.		0.83	0.36	-	-
8608	86	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: silty sand.	Fill of ditch 8607 represents natural silting over time. Sampled.	-	0.83	0.36	Pot (2)	GBA 3
8609	86	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of ditch	> 1.00	0.80	0.36	-	-
8610	86	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: silty clay.	Primary fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.26	0.36	Pot (8)	GBA 5
8611	86	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.25	0.36	Pot (21)	-
8612	86	Colour: very light whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: fine sand. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded platy redeposited natural, evenly distributed.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.34	0.18	Pot (5), Bone (23)	-
8613	86	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Recut of ditch	> 1.00	0.26	0.17	-	-
8614	86	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded spheroidal sandstone, concentrated towards sw edge.	Fill of recut	> 1.00	0.26	0.17	-	-
8615	86	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut of possible flue	> 0.28	0.28	0.17	-	-
8616	86	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small sub-rounded platy charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill of possible flue	> 0.28	0.28	0.17	-	-
8617	86	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of gully	> 1.00	0.34	0.16	-	-
8618	86	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of gully	> 1.00	0.34	0.16	-	-
8619	86	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of ditch	> 1.00	1.39	0.68	-	-
8620	86	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.25	0.32	-	GBA 6
8621	86	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	1.10	0.3	-	GBA 7
8622	86	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks of sub-rounded platy charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill of ditch	> 1.00	1.39	0.15	-	GBA 8
8623	86	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Fill of ditch	1	1.13	0.28	Bone (1)	GBA 9
8624	86	Shape in plan: regular, semi-circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of pit	-	1.60	0.09 to 0.16	-	-
8625	86	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Primary fill of ditch	-	1.60	0.09 to 0.16	-	-
8626	86	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Secondary fill of pit	-	1.39	0.1	Pit (1)	-
8627	86	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of ditch	> 1.00	0.90	0.26	-	-
8628	86	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-rounded platy charcoal, concentrated towards ne side.	Single fill of ditch	> 1.00	0.90	0.26	-	GBA 10
8629	86	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards N. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of ditch containing two fills	> 1.00	1.45	0.37	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
8630	86	Colour: bright whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Primary fill of ditch 8629. Appears to be a result of washing of sand over time	> 1.00	1.45	0.12	-	-
8631	86	Colour: mid blackish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: medium silty sand.	Secondary fill of ditch 8629. Cut by 8632	> 1.00	0.45	0.15	-	-
8632	86	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards N. Sides: moderate, straight.	Recut of ditch containing two fills. One deposit is more compact and darker than the other and contained what appears to be clinker indicating industrial activity was conducted on site.	> 1.00	-	0.26	-	-
8633	86	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine silty sand.	Primary fill of 8632. Contains clinker indicating industrial activity on site.	> 1.00	-	0.1	Roman pot (1), Med to post-med Pot (5)	GBA 11
8634	86	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small sub-angular elongate ironstone, evenly distributed.	Secondary fill of recut 8632. Contains significant amounts of roman pot of different types and some small pieces of what appears to be flint	> 1.00	-	0.14	Pot (7)	GBA 12
8635	86	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of gully that cuts 8638	> 1.00	-	0.15 to 0.20	-	-
8636	86	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of gully	> 1.00	-	0.15 to 0.20	Pot (2)	-
8637	86	Shape in plan: irregular, square. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of spread	> 0.42	-	0.2	-	-
8638	86	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of spread 8637	> 0.42	-	0.2	-	-
8639	86	Shape in plan: regular, square. Base: flat.	Cut of spread in trench 86	> 0.75	-	0.12	Med to post-med Pot (1)	-
8640	86	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Primary fill of spread 8639	> 0.75	-	0.07	-	-
8641	86	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Fill of spread	> 0.75	-	0.05	Pot (84)	-
8642	86	Shape in plan: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, straight.	Same as 8645. Contains 2 distinct fills (8643) & (8644).		0.41	0.22	-	-
8643	86	Colour: light greyish white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand. Inclusions: occasional small charcoal.	Primary fill of cut 8643. Fill represents natural deposition of ashy deposit during firing process of oven. Sampled. No finds.		-	0.08	-	GBA 42
8644	86	Colour: mid whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand. Inclusions: moderate small charcoal.	Final fill of cut 8642. Fill represents natural deposition of material during firing process of oven. Poss at lower temperature than primary fill due to larger fragments of charcoal remaining.		0.34	0.14	Pot (1), Bone (4)	GBA 41
8645	86	Shape in plan: regular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of shallow ditch circling oven. Same as 8642. Contains 2 distinct fills (8646) & (8647).		0.35	0.1	-	-
8646	86	Colour: light greyish white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand. Inclusions: occasional small charcoal.	Lower fill of cut 8645. Fill represents natural deposition of ashy deposit during firing process of oven. No finds.		0.26	0.06	-	-
8647	86	Colour: mid whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand. Inclusions: moderate small charcoal.	Upper fill of cut 8645. Fill represents natural deposition of material during firing process of oven. Poss at lower temperature than lower fill due to larger fragments of charcoal remaining.		0.29	0.08	-	-
8648	86	Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Original cut of central area to circular oven. Contains single fill (8649)	1.6	-	0.2	-	-



Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
8649	86	Colour: orangey white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand. Inclusions: rare charcoal.	Primary fill of central area of oven. No finds. Sampled due to presence of charcoal.	1.6	-	0.2	-	GBA 45
8650	86	Shape in profile: regular. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of pit within oven. Possibly same or similar date to 8648. Contains single fill (8651).	0.8	0.56	0.2	-	-
8651	86	Colour: mid blackish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand.	Only fill of pit 8650. No finds. Sampled due to presence of charcoal.	0.8	0.56	0.2	-	GBA 43
8652	86	Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of pit within oven. Contains single fill. Cuts earlier fills. Associated with oven due to presence of charcoal & composition of fill.	0.68	0.59	0.24	-	-
8653	86	Colour: mid whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand.	Single fill of pit within centre of circular over. Fill represents natural silting during firing. No finds. Sampled due to presence of ash & charcoal.	0.68	0.59	0.24	Slag (10)	GBA 44
8654	86	Shape in plan: regular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut of stake-hole within oven. Relationship with a particular fill unclear, although possibly cut at same time as 8656 as fill appeared same.	0.15	0.14	0.15	-	-
8655	86		Same as 8657, but option for this not available, possibly due to this not yet being submitted.	-	-	-	-	-
8656	86	Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, straight.	Part of oven. Possibly earlier cut of circular ditch surrounding. Contains single fill (8657).	-	0.22	0.1	-	-
8657	86	Colour: mid whitish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand. Inclusions: moderate charcoal.	Single fill of possible earlier cut of ditch surrounding oven 8656. Fill represents natural silting poss during firing. No finds. Not sampled.	-	0.22	0.1	-	-
8665	86	Colour: light greyish white. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sand.	Primary fill of possible oven 8615. Fill represents natural deposition of material during firing of unidentified feature (possible oven) remaining undisturbed beyond the trench. No finds. Not sampled due to sampling being taken from adjacent slot.	1.55	0.65	0.14	-	-
8800	88	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.32 to 0.40	-	-
8801	88	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.14	-	-
8802	88	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, convex.	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure. 3 fills.	> 1.00	2.52	0.68	-	-
8803	88	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of ditch. Significantly more sand than in the other fills.	> 1.00	1.42	0.36	-	-
8804	88	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	1.89	0.36	-	-
8805	88	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	2.52	0.27	-	-
8806	88	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut of Ditch. Likely related to land drain. Single fill. Roughly at 45° angle to bigger ditch 8802.	> 1.00	1.48	0.28	-	-
8807	88	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Likely related to land drain within fill.	> 1.00	1.48	0.28	-	-
8808	88	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, convex.	Cut of Ditch. Runs parallel to 8802. 3 fills.	> 1.00	1.37	0.61	-	-
8809	88	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of ditch. Likely collapsed in from southwestern side.	> 1.00	0.85	0.57	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
8810	88	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	1.22	0.39	-	-
8811	88	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Top fill of ditch. Natural mixed in with fill.	> 1.00	1.37	0.16	-	-
8812	88	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of ditch. 3 fills.	> 0.71	-	0.29	-	-
8813	88	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of ditch. Very sandy.	> 0.71	-	0.15	-	-
8814	88	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Sandy natural mixed in due to rooting.	> 0.59	-	0.16	-	-
8815	88	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Top fill of ditch.	> 0.47	-	0.12	-	-
8816	88	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, convex.	Cut of Ditch. 2 fills.	> 0.75	-	0.31	-	-
8817	88	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of ditch.	> 0.75	-	0.33	-	-
8818	88	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Top fill of ditch.	> 0.75	-	0.16	-	-
8819	88	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of Ditch. 2 fills. Possibly curving to the SE away from larger ditch 8822.	> 1.00	0.77	0.34	-	-
8820	88	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom Fill of ditch. Patches of natural mixed in.	> 1.00	0.69	0.29	-	-
8821	88	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Top fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.77	0.17	-	-
8822	88	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of Ditch. Part of enclosure.	> 1.00	3.27	0.49	-	-
8823	88	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of ditch. More clay than in other fills. Similar to bottom layer of enclosure ditch in other trenches.	> 1.00	2.79	0.3	-	GBA 36
8824	88	Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Likely collapsed in from side.	> 1.00	1.77	0.36	-	-
8825	88	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Likely collapsed in from the side.	> 1.00	1.06	0.24	-	-
8826	88	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch. Likely collapsed in from side.	> 1.00	1.13	0.22	-	-
8827	88	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.68	0.2	-	-
8828	88	Colour: brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.	> 1.00	0.47	0.1	-	-
8829	88	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Recut of ditch. 2 fills.	> 1.00	2.95	0.3	-	-
8830	88	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Bottom fill of recut.	> 1.00	2.79	0.26	-	-
8831	88	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Top fill of recut.	> 1.00	2.95	0.12	-	-
8832	88	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, straight.	Cut of Gully. Very shallow.	> 1.00	0.66	0.13	-	-
8833	88	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Fill of Gully.	> 1.00	0.66	0.13	-	-
8900	89	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.18 to 0.22	-	-
8901	89	Colour: light blackish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.18	-	-
9000	90	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.32	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
9001	90	Colour: light blackish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.18	-	-
9100	91	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.28	-	-
9101	91	Colour: light blackish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: fine silty sand.	Natural	-	-	0.06 to 0.16	-	GBA 102
10300	103	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.40 to 0.60	-	-
10301	103	Colour: orangey brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Natural	-	-	0.30 to 0.50	-	-
10400	104	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.50 to 0.80	-	-
10401	104	Colour: orangey brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Natural	-	-	0.30 to 0.40	-	-
10500	105	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.40	-	-
10501	105	Colour: orangey brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Natural	-	-	0.40 to 0.60	-	-
10502	105	Colour: dark bluish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural clay	-	-	-	-	-
10600	106	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.32	-	-
10601	106	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.18	-	-
10602	106	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Natural deposit	-	-	-	-	-
10700	107	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.16 to 0.26	-	-
10701	107	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.28	-	-
10800	108	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.24 to 0.40	-	-
10801	108	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.20 to 0.32	-	-
10900	109	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.32	-	-
10901	109	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty peat.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.20	-	GBA 101
11000	110	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.22 to 0.32	-	-
11001	110	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.16 to 0.30	-	-
11002	110	Colour: dark bluish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Band of natural clay below 11001.	-	-	-	-	-
11100	111	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.30	-	-
11101	111	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.18 to 0.30	-	-
11200	112	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.32	-	-
11201	112	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.20 to 0.28	-	-
11300	113	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Topsoil	-	-	0.40 to 0.50	-	-
11301	113	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy silt.	Natural	-	-	0.22 to 0.32	-	-
11400	114	Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.50 to 0.60	-	-
11401	114	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.20	-	-
11500	115	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.40 to 0.50	-	-
11501	115	Colour: very dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty peat.	Peaty natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.20	-	-
11600	116	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.30	-	-
11601	116	Colour: very dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty peat.	Peaty layer/natural	-	-	0.12 to 0.18	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
11700	117	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
11701	117	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
11702	117	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist. Composition: fine clayey sand.	A clayey sand deposit beneath 11701	-	-	0.18 (avg.)	-	-
11800	118	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
11801	118	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
11900	119	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.52 (avg.)	-	-
11901	119	Colour: very dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty peat.	Subsoil	-	-	0.10 to 0.80	-	-
11902	119	Colour: very light whitish blue. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Natural	-	-	0.50 (avg.)	-	-
12000	120	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.40 to 0.60	-	-
12001	120	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Peat natural. Lots of wood.	-	-	-	-	-
12100	121	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.52 (avg.)	-	-
12101	121	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Natural peat	-	-	-	-	-
12200	122	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.52 (avg.)	-	-
12201	122	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Peat natural.	-	-	-	-	-
12202	122	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Clay below peat	-	-	-	-	-
12300	123	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.18 to 0.30	-	-
12301	123	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.20	-	-
12400	124	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.18 to 0.30	-	-
12401	124	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: peaty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.08 to 0.20	-	-
12500	125	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.45 (avg.)	-	-
12501	125	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Peat natural predating draining of land for farming	-	-	-	-	-
12600	126	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.42 (avg.)	-	-
12601	126	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Peat. Lots of wood present.	-	-	-	-	-
12700	127	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.42 (avg.)	-	-
12701	127	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Peat Natural	-	-	-	-	-
12702	127	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Grey clay below 12701	-	-	-	-	-
12800	128	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.50 (avg.)	-	-
12801	128	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Peat natural.	-	-	-	-	-
12802	128	Colour: light grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural clay below peat	-	-	-	-	-
12900	129	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.22 to 0.32	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
12901	129	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: peaty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.18 to 0.28	-	-
13000	130	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.30	-	-
13001	130	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey peat.	Natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.18	-	-
13100	131	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.40	-	-
13101	131	Colour: very dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty peat. Notes: large pieces of wood within the peat.	Natural	-	-	0.20 to 0.30	-	GBA 103
13200	132	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.50 (avg.)	-	-
13201	132	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Natural peat. Some grey sandy patches and wood also present	-	-	-	-	-
13300	133	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
13301	133	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.02 (avg.)	-	-
13400	134	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.28 (avg.)	-	-
13401	134	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.05 (avg.)	-	-
13500	135	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.40	-	-
13501	135	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Natural	-	-	0.12 to 0.26	-	-
13600	136	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
13601	136	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
13700	137	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.30	-	-
13701	137	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.02 to 0.20	-	-
13800	138	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.35 (avg.)	-	-
13801	138	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
13900	139	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
13901	139	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
14000	140	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
14001	140	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
14100	141	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.35 (avg.)	-	-
14101	141	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.02 (avg.)	-	-
14200	142	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.38 (avg.)	-	-
14201	142	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.02 (avg.)	-	-
14300	143	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 to 0.30	-	-
14301	143	Colour: mid reddish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.16 to 0.24	-	-
14400	144	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
14401	144	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.05 (avg.)	-	-
14500	145	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.50 to 0.60	-	-
14501	145	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	-	-	0.10 to 0.26	-	-

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Environmental Samples
14600	146	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 to 0.38	-	-
14601	146	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey peat.	Natural	-	-	0.12 to 0.24	-	-
14700	147	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.60 (avg.)	-	-
14701	147	Colour: mid reddish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: clay.	Reddish grey clay natural	-	-	-	-	-
14702	147	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Natural	-	-	0.60 (avg.)	-	-
14800	148	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	Pot (7)	-
14801	148	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	-	-	0.05 (avg.)	-	-
14802	148	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of gully. Appears to be related to ditch slot immediately to south but relationship not tested. Although 14802 appears to be archaeological in profile, the very sterile nature of its fill (14803) could indicate this is a natural feature	> 1.00	0.8	0.16	-	-
14804	148	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut of a possible RB enclosure ditch. Contains RB pottery, animal bone, slag and one fragment of tegula. Not visible in trenches to the east or West. The amount of type of finds appear to indicate an occupation area. The relationship between 14802 and 148	> 1.00	2.58	0.59	-	-
14805	148	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Lower fill of ditch 14804. No finds. Well sorted and appears to indicate silting or slumping of sides of the ditch	> 1.00	2	0.27	-	-
14806	148	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: wet, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal.	Final/Upper fill of ditch 14804. Well sorted fill indicates silting following disuse. Fill contains RB pottery, one piece of possible tegula, slag, animal bone and charcoal. Spoil heap adjacent to the ditch contained one sherd of terra sigilata as well as	> 1.00	2.58	0.34	Pot (24), Bone (12), Slag (1)	GBA 104
14900	149	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
14901	149	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-angular elongate wood, evenly distributed.	Peat layer at south Eastern end of the field	-	-	0.40 (avg.)	-	-
15000	150	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil of site	-	-	0.20 (avg.)	-	-
15001	150	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural of site	-	-	0.10 (avg.)	-	-
15100	151	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	-	-	0.45 (avg.)	-	-
15101	151	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, spongy. Composition: peat. Inclusions: frequent flecks to very large wood, evenly distributed.	Natural peat. Large pieces of bog wood present.	-	-	-	-	-
15200	152	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 (avg.)	-	-
15201	152	Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: peat.	Peaty natural	-	-	0.12 (avg.)	-	GBA 100

**Appendix 4: Trench table**

Trench	Notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.38 (avg.)
1	Blank trench. Two field drains present.	N-S	50	1.8	0.38 (avg.)
2	Trench contains gully 204 pit 202 and gully 206. Other features tested.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
3	Ditches 302 and 304 located near centre of trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.39 (avg.)
4	Trench contains four ditches, 402, 404, 406 and 408	N-S	50	1.8	0.41 (avg.)
5	Trench contains shallow ditch 502 near northern end of trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.39 (avg.)
6	Blank trench. Trench shortened by 10m to avoid tree line	E-W	40	1.8	0.37 (avg.)
7	One ditch and a possible pit in SE end of trench. Pit tested and natural. Ditch 702 excavated and likely the same as 803 and 902	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.54 (avg.)
8	Possible pits tested and natural deposits. Ditch 803 excavated and likely the same as 702 and 902	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.52 to 0.72
9	Contains one ditch, ditch 902, which is the same as 803 and 702. The other features were natural deposits.	N-S	50	1.8	0.42 to 0.60
10	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.37 to 0.70
11	Trench contains one gully 1113 and one ditch 1102	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
12	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
13	Trench contains three ditches 1303, 1304 and 1306 and one likely tree throw 1305.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.55
14	Blank trench. Two possible pits in centre of trench, not very convincing. Possible pits tested (all natural).	E-W	50	1.8	0.42 (avg.)
15	Small pit 1502 directly to north of gully with heat affected clay and CBM	N-S	50	1.8	0.39 (avg.)
16	Blank trench. Trench moved west to avoid crossing filed boundary	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.41 (avg.)
17	Trench contains one ditch 1702 orientated east to west.	N-S	50	1.8	0.41 (avg.)

Trench	Notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
18	Trench contains one ditch 1809, pit 1805 and post-hole 1803.	E-W	50	1.8	0.38 (avg.)
19	Trench contains four ditches, 1902, 1909, 1913 and 1915.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.41 (avg.)
20	Blank trench. No archaeology. Two linear patches of clay running roughly N-S, one at either end of trench. Uncertain about how they were formed. Tested (Natural).	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
21	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
22	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
23	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.41 (avg.)
24	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.42 (avg.)
25	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.37 (avg.)
26	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.39 (avg.)
27	Blank trench. Six land drains.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.42 (avg.)
28	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
29	One terminus/pit in centre of trench, ditch terminus 2902.	N-S	50	1.8	0.38 (avg.)
30	Blank trench. Large dark deposit running through majority of trench, probable backfill deposit	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.38 (avg.)
31	Blank trench. 3 land drains	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.38 (avg.)
48	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.60 (avg.)
53	Blank trench.	N-S	30	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
54	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
55	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.46 to 0.56
56	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.66 to 0.76
57	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60



Trench	Notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
58	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.62 to 0.72
59	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
60	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
61	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
62	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
64	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.60 to 0.77
65	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.70 to 0.80
66	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.62 to 0.74
67	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
68	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
69	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.52 to 0.62
70	Blank trench. Contains two field drains one aligned NE-SW the other aligned E-W. Evidence of looting from detectorists		50	1.8	0.44 (avg.)
71	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.56 to 0.66
72	Blank trench. Contains one field drain in the southern end of trench aligned E-W and some modern disturbance	N-S	50	1.8	0.44 to 0.50
73	Two damaged land drains, one NE- SW ditch present	E-W	50	1.8	0.66 (avg.)
74	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.54 to 0.64
75	One ditch present within trench	E-W	50	1.8	0.43 to 0.53
76	Blank trench. 1 small linear diagonal to trench. Linear feature tested which turned out to be a land drain.	N-S	50	1.8	0.48 to 0.60
77	Two ditches that create a corner.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.54 to 0.64
78	Two N-S ditches, 1 drain (potentially just drain shadow).	E-W	50	1.8	0.47 to 0.60

Trench	Notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
79	Trench shortened by 1m after cat testing. Trench contains 3 east-west aligned ditches and 2 gullies, curvilinear in shape	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.34 (avg.)
80	Features mentioned from west to east: 1x northeast-southwest linear. 8003. 1x poss ovular discrete. Terminus 8008. 1x north-south linear. 8010. 1x poss terminus. 8013.	E-W	50	1.8	0.55 (avg.)
81	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.48 to 0.60
82	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.46 to 0.56
83	Blank trench. 1 drain	E-W	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
84	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.52 to 0.70
85	3 north-south ditches, as per geophysics and one post hole	E-W	50	1.8	0.55 (avg.)
86	3x northwest-southeast ditches 2x north-south ditches 2x northeast-southwest linears 2x ovens 1x poss terminus		50	1.8	0.60 (avg.)
88	4 ditches and 1 gully present Sondage at North Eastern end of trench	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.44 to 0.54
89	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.46
90	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
91	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
103	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.90
104	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.60 to 1.10
105	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.60 to 1.00
106	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
107	Blank trench. 2 drains.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
108	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
109	Blank trench. 2 drains.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
110	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60

Trench	Notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
111	Blank trench. 1 drain	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
112	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
113	Blank trench. 2 drains, unbroken.	E-W	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.78
114	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.70
115	Blank trench.	NE-SW	75	1.8	0.40 to 0.60
116	Blank trench. 1 drain.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
117	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
118	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
119	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.52 (avg.)
120	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.76
121	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
122	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
123	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
124	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.46
125	Blank trench. One ceramic field drain. One modern field drain.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
126	Blank trench. One field drain. Entire trench peat with wood.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.42 (avg.)
127	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
128	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
129	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
130	Blank trench. Large wood chunks in natural	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
131	Blank trench. Peat heavy natural with large wood branches within.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
132	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)

Trench	Notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
133	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.20 (avg.)
134	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.28 (avg.)
135	Blank trench. 1 drain	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.70
136	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
137	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.20 to 0.30
138	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
139	Blank trench.	N-S	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
140	Blank trench. One land drain present (horseshoe and tile type).	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
141	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.38 (avg.)
142	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
143	Blank trench. 2 gravel drains visible. Feature related to crop marks not seen despite trench being left open to weather.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
144	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
145	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.60 to 0.78
146	Blank trench. Wood branches at S end to be investigated. Otherwise blank 1 gravel drain.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
147	Blank trench. Possible crop mark near middle of trench not visible.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.60 (avg.)
148	Trench initially looked blank when first stripped. However weathering of the clay revealed ditch 14804 and possible gully 14802 near the northern end.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
149	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.70 (avg.)
150	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
151	Blank trench. One modern gravel filled land drain. Very peaty natural. Very large pieces of wood present.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)

Trench	Notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
152	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.42 (avg.)

**Appendix 5: Sondage table**

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Maximum depth of Sondage (m)</b>	<b>Natural</b>
0	2	0.37	-	1.20	Loose light greyish yellow sand at least 1.20m deep
1	2	0.3	0.25	1.20	Firm pink clay 0.70m deep onto a layer of peat at least 0.60m deep
2	2	1.3	1.25	1.20	Firm pink clay 0.70m deep onto a layer of peat at least 0.60m deep
3	2	0.48	-	1.20	Malleable light pinkish grey clayey sand variation in natural exposed, no peat
4	2	0.40	-	1.50	Loose light greyish yellow sand, at least 1.50m deep
5	2	0.42	-	1.36	Light greyish yellow sand at least 0.74m deep onto a mid-pinkish yellow sand at least 1.20m deep
6	2	0.42	-	1.46	Light greyish white sand 0.76m deep onto mid greyish yellow sand at least 1.02m deep
7	2	0.37	-	1.20	Mid yellow orange sand onto pinkish brown clay at least 1.5m deep
8	2	0.30	0.10	1.20	Mid orange yellow sand onto mid pinkish brown clay at least 1.13m deep
9	2	0.34	-	1.20	Mid yellow-grey sand onto mid pinkish brown clay at least 1.16m deep
10	2	0.40	-	1.20	Mid orange-yellow sand at least 0.8m deep
11	2	0.30	-	1.20	Light orange-white sand over light orange-yellow sand over light grey-white sand at least 0.90m deep
12	2	0.45	-	1.25	Mid orange-yellow sand at least 0.80m deep
13	2	0.35	0.10	1.20	Mid orange-yellow sand over pink-grey clayey sand at least 0.75m deep
14	2	0.34	-	1.20	Light orange-yellow sand over mid pink-brown clay at least 0.86m deep
15	2	0.44	-	1.20	Light greyish yellow sand onto a pinkish yellow variation in the natural at least 1.14m deep
16	2	0.39	-	1.80	Light grey-yellow sand 1.0m deep overlying dark grey sand at least 0.4m deep
17	2	0.40	-	1.90	Light greyish yellow sand at least 1.30m deep onto a dark greenish grey friable sand at least 0.20m deep

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Maximum depth of Sondage (m)</b>	<b>Natural</b>
18	2	0.35	-	1.85	Light greyish yellow sand at least 1.50m deep
19	2	0.45	-	1.80	Light grey-yellow sand over dark green-grey sand at least 1.20m deep
20	2	0.22	0.10	1.20	Light orangey yellow sand with patches of clay at least 1.20m deep
21	2	0.35	-	1.20	Mid orange-yellow sand 0.74m deep over mid brow-orange clay at least 1.2m deep
22	2	0.35	-	1.20	Light orange-yellow sand with clay patches 0.86m deep over dark grey-brown loamy sand at least 1.2m deep
23	2	0.39	-	1.62	Light grey-yellow sand 0.94m deep over mid pink-orange clayey sand 1.30m deep over mid pink-grey sand clay at least 1.62m deep
24	2	0.41	-	1.20	Light grey-yellow sand 0.92m deep over mid pink-brown sandy clay at least 1.20m deep
25	2	0.36	-	1.20	Light grey-yellow sand at least 1.20m deep
26	2	0.38	-	1.85	Light grey-yellow sand at least 1.50m deep
27	2	0.36	0.78	1.20	Light orange-yellow sand at least 1.20m deep
28	2	0.25	0.10	1.20	Dark orange-yellow sand 0.68m deep over mid pink-brown sandy clay at least 1.20m deep
29	2	0.30	-	1.20	Mid yellow-orange sand 0.48m deep over mid pink-grey clay 0.34m deep over mid pink-brown sandy clay at least 0.40m deep
30	2	0.37	-	1.20	Light grey-yellow sand at least 1.20m deep
31	2	0.37	-	1.70	Light grey-yellow sand 1.4m deep over dark grey sand at least 1.7m deep
48	3	0.30	-	1.28	Mid brown-orange silty sand at least 1.28m deep
53	3	0.20	-	1.22	Mid orange-grey clay at least 1.22m deep.
54	3	0.30	-	1.36	Mid orange-grey clay at least 1.20m deep.
55	3	0.30	0.16	1.20	Peat layer 0.34m thick over white-grey clayey silt at least 1.2m deep
56	3	0.36	-	1.24	Mid orange-grey clay at least 1.24m deep

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Maximum depth of Sondage (m)</b>	<b>Natural</b>
57	3	0.30	-	1.30	Mid yellow-grey clay at least 1.0m deep
58	3	0.40	0.10	1.20	Dark brown-grey clay at least 1.20m deep
59	3	0.30	-	1.20	Mid orange-grey clay at least 1.20m deep
60	3	0.40	-	1.20	Mid orange-grey clay 0.40m deep over a layer of mid brown-grey clayey silt at least 0.40m deep.
61	3	0.30	-	1.20	Mid orange-grey clay at least 0.90m deep
62	3	0.30		1.20	Mid orange-grey clay at least 0.90m deep
64	3	0.40m	0.24	1.30	Light white-orange silty sand at least 0.36m deep
65	3	0.58	-	1.22	Light whitish yellow sandy silt at least 1.00m deep
66	3	0.40	-	1.20	Dark yellowish-black sandy peat at least 0.80m deep
67	3	0.38	-	1.20	Black peat layer 0.20m deep over a layer of light white-brown sandy silt at least 0.40m deep
68	3	0.38	0.40	1.20	Light white-brown sandy silt at least 0.42m deep
69	3	0.34	-	1.20	Light white-brown sandy silt 0.24m deep over a layer of mid orange-brown clay at least 0.62m deep
70	3	0.35	-	1.20	Bright orange-grey sand over a layer of mid orange-brown clay excavated to a depth of 1.20m
71	3	0.30	-	2.16	Dark blackish peaty silt at least 0.68m deep onto a light whitish yellow sand at least 1.20m deep
72	3	0.32	-	1.20	bright orange fine sand at least 1.20m deep
73	3	0.26	0.20	1.30	Mid brown-orange silty sand to at least 1.20m deep
74	3	0.42	-	1.20	Mid brown-orange silty sand to at least 1.20m deep
75	3	0.34	-	1.20	Light orange-brown silty sand to at least 1.20m deep
76	3	0.36	-	1.20	Very light yellow-white silty sand to at least 1.20m deep
77	3	0.42	-	1.54	Very light orange-white silty sand to at least 1.20m deep



<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Maximum depth of Sondage (m)</b>	<b>Natural</b>
78	3	0.44	-	1.50	Light grey-orange silty sand to at least 1.20m deep
79	3	0.28	0.06	1.40	Light white-orange sand to at least 1.20m deep
80	3	0.30	0.10	1.30	Light white-orange sand to at least 1.20m deep
81	3	0.40	-	1.20	Light white-orange silty sand to at least 1.20m deep
82	3	0.48	-	1.20	Dark white-brown silty sand to at least 1.20m deep
83	3	0.48	-	1.20	Mid black-brown fine peaty sand to at least 1.20m deep
84	3	0.60	-	1.54	Mid orange-grey silty sand to at least 1.20m deep.
85	3	0.30	-	1.58	Light white-orange sand to at least 1.20m deep
86	3	0.30	0.28	1.60	Light white-orange sand to at least 1.20m deep
88	3	0.40	-	1.20	Light orange-grey silty sand to at least 1.2m deep.
89	1	0.22	-	1.40	Light black-grey silty sand to at least 1.20m
90	1	0.32	-	1.50	Light black-grey silty sand to at least 1.20m
91	1	0.28	-	1.55	Light black-grey silty sand to at least 1.20m
103	1	0.60	-	1.75	Orange-brown clayey silt to at least 1.50m
104	1	0.70	-	1.85	Orange-brown clayey silt to at least 1.50m
105	1	0.40	-	1.60	Orange-brown clayey silt to 1.20m deep over dark blue-grey clay to at least 1.50m deep
106	1	0.32	-	1.85	Dark orange-grey clay to 0.70m deep over mid orange-brown sandy clay to at least 1.50m deep
107	1	0.26	-	1.90	Dark orange-grey clay to at least 1.70m
108	1	0.40	-	1.85	Dark orange-grey clay to at least 1.60m
109	1	0.32	-	1.90	Dark brown-black silty peat to at least 1.60m deep

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Maximum depth of Sondage (m)</b>	<b>Natural</b>
110	1	0.32	-	1.85	Dark orange-grey clay to 1.20m deep over dark blue-grey clay to at least 1.70m deep
111	1	0.30	-	1.65	Dark orange-grey clay to at least 1.65m
112	1	0.32	-	1.80	Dark orange-grey clay to at least 1.80m
113	1	0.50	-	1.85	Mid orange-brown sandy silt to at least 1.20m
114	1	0.60	-	1.70	Dark brown-black clay to at least 1.20m
115	1	0.50	-	1.75	Dark brown-black silty peat to at least 1.20m deep
116	1	0.30	-	2.00	Dark brown-black silty peat to at least 2.0m deep
117	1	0.20	-	2.00	Mid orange-brown silty clay to 1.70m over light grey-brown clayey sand to at least 2.00m deep
118	1	0.20	-	1.85	Mid orange-brown silty clay to 1.70m
119	1	0.52	-	1.60	Dark brown-black silty peat to 1.2m over light white-blue clayey sand to at least 1.60m deep
120	1	0.50	-	1.80	Dark brown-black peat to at least 1.50m deep
121	1	0.52	-	1.85	Dark brownish black peat at least 1.50m deep
122	1	0.52	-	1.70	Dark brown-black peat to 1.30m deep over dark grey clay to at least 1.70m deep
123	1	0.30	-	1.40	Mid orange-grey clay to at least 1.50m deep
124	1	0.30	-	1.40	Dark orange-grey peaty clay to at least 1.50m deep
125	1	0.45	-	1.50	Dark brown-black peat to at least 1.50m deep
126	1	0.42	-	1.80	Dark brown-black peat to at least 1.50m deep
127	1	0.42	-	1.80	Dark brown-black peat to 0.60m deep over dark brown-grey clay to at least 1.7m deep
128	1	0.50	-	1.80	Dark brown-black peat to 0.70m deep over light grey clay to at least 1.80m deep
129	1	0.32	-	1.80	Dark orange-grey peaty clay to at least 1.50m deep

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Maximum depth of Sondage (m)</b>	<b>Natural</b>
130	1	0.30	-	1.50	Dark brown-grey clayey peat to at least 1.50m deep
131	1	0.40	-	1.70	Dark brown-black peat to at least 1.50m deep
132	1	0.50	-	1.50	Dark brown-black peat to at least 1.50m deep
133	1	0.20	-	1.60	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
134	1	0.28	-	1.75	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
135	1	0.40	-	1.55	Mid orange-brown clayey silt to at least 1.20m
136	1	0.20	-	1.50	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
137	1	0.30	-	1.65	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
138	1	0.35	-	1.90	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
139	1	0.20	-	1.85	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
140	1	0.30	-	1.70	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
141	1	0.35	-	2.00	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
142	1	0.38	-	1.55	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
143	1	0.32	-	1.30	Mid red-grey clay to at least 1.20m deep
144	1	0.30	-	1.45	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
145	1	0.60	-	1.50	Mid orange-brown clay to at least 1.20m deep
146	1	0.38	-	1.50	Mid orange-brown clayey peat to at least 1.40m deep
147	1	0.60	-	1.60	Mid red-grey clay to 1.10m deep over mid brown-grey clayey silt to at least 1.50m deep
148	1	0.30	-	1.55	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
149	1	0.30	-	1.60	Dark grey-brown clayey silt to at least 1.50m

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	<b>Maximum depth of Sondage (m)</b>	<b>Natural</b>
150	1	0.20	-	1.75	Mid orange-brown silty clay to at least 1.20m
151	1	0.45	-	1.90	Dark brown-black peat to at least 1.50m deep
152	1	0.30	-	1.85	Dark brown-black peat to at least 1.50m deep

## **Appendix 6 OASIS summary**

# OASIS Summary for archaeol11-532567

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol11-532567
Project Name	Evaluation at Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors
Sitename	Tween Bridge, Tween Bridge, Tween Bridge
Sitecode	TWB24
Project Identifier(s)	TWB24
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project Dates	19-Aug-2024 - 11-Oct-2024
Location	<p>Tween Bridge  NGR : SE 75966 12889  LL : 53.60706172334081, -0.853360027670702  12 Fig : 475966,412889</p> <p>Tween Bridge  NGR : SE 77319 09829  LL : 53.57936574220797, -0.83367349506813  12 Fig : 477319,409829</p> <p>Tween Bridge  NGR : SE 73555 09353  LL : 53.57562863123431, -0.890623581948821  12 Fig : 473555,409353</p>
Administrative Areas	<p>Country : England  County/Local Authority : North Lincolnshire  Local Authority District : North Lincolnshire  Parish : Crowle and Ealand  Parish : Belton</p>
Project Methodology	<p>The work involved the excavation of 153 trenches, all of which measured 50m by 2m. The trenches were positioned to target potential archaeological features as identified by the cropmarks, as well as to provide a wide sample across the remaining areas of the site (Figs 2-4). Two trenches (Trenches 92 and 93) in the northern part of Area 1 were not excavated as they were situated within an area of land set aside for wildlife stewardship. Trenches 94-102, also located within Area 1, were still under a potato crop and were not accessible during the duration of the on-site works. Within Area 3, Trenches 32-47, 50, 52, 63 and 87 were removed from the scheme due to access issues.</p>

Project Results	<p>Area 1 contained natural clay deposits with some peat. Some of the peat deposits had been truncated, indicating peat extraction. Despite targeting several cropmarks, only Trench 148 contained archaeological features, likely Roman in date.</p> <p>The archaeological features encountered in Area 2 broadly corresponded with the known cropmarks, although a few of the expected features were not encountered. Some features were clearly post-medieval field boundaries that corresponded with those depicted on early OS mapping, but a small amount of hand-made pottery does indicate that some of the had much older origins.</p> <p>Area 3 contained the clearest concentration of archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation, corresponding with known cropmarks. The recovered Roman pottery indicates that a 'fortlet' is unlikely and instead an enclosed rural settlement, located on a slight rise in the landscape is proposed. Away from the settlement area, the remainder of Area 3 appeared to be devoid of further archaeological features.</p>
Keywords	<p>Ditched Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Coaxial Field System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	Private or public corporation Not provided
HER	North Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	David Williams
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum Service;

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